New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Additional by the Canada.

Halifax, Wednesday, July 2.

The steamship *Canada* left here at 11 o'clock last night for Boston, where she will be due about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. She may possibly reach there in season for her mails to be in New-York by 5 P. M. on that day.

The following is a continuation of the European news:

AUSTRIA.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent writes from Vienna that Marshal Radetzky has communicated from Lombardy with his Government, stating that if certain symptoms of excitement continued in the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces, he should demand an increase of 30,000 Austrian troops. On receipt of this dispatch a council was summoned, at which the Emperor presided, when it was agreed that the increased force should be accorded if necessary. The same writer says: "I understand a note has been received by the French Government, which is very haughty and independent." On the 15th, the King of Sardinia distributed the English Crimean medal to his troops at Turin, with military ceremonies.

DENMARK.

The Treaty of Commerce between Denmark and the United States expired on the 14th of June. On the 17th, the American vessel *Sarah Bryant*, Captain Jefferson, arrived, bound from Cronstadt to New-York, with a cargo of Russian produce. She paid the Sound dues, but under protest.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government is turning attention to its American Territory. An Imperial decree notifies that to assist the development of the Russian Naval power, the administration of fleets and harbors therein is to be placed under the independent control of the Government of Eastern Siberia. An expedition is fitting at Hamburg by a Russian-American Company, to sail next month for the Russian American Territory. The expedition is of the nature of a new colony, numbering four hundred persons, including artificers of all kinds.

The Russian ships *Czarevitch* and *Constantine*, and a Hamburg steamer, will convey the expedition.

The papers say that it appears now settled no grain, to speak of, will be obtained from Russia this season, and hundreds of vessels in the Black Sea, which had gone there in anticipation of meeting cargoes, may have to return empty.

Prince Menschikoff has been summoned from retirement by the Emperor, to consult respecting the rumored military expedition in Asia.

The latest advices from St. Petersburg state, that in consequence of the dearness of provisions in the Crimea, and the sickness which prevails there, a decree has been issued prohibiting all persons, not inhabitants, from landing there.

The East.

Accounts from the Crimea to the 7th, state that previous to that day Lord Gough invested Marshal Pelissier and the English Generals with the order of the Bath. The ceremony took place in a shed erected at Head-quarters, which was decorated with the National flags.

The Evacuation of the Crimea proceeded rapidly. Balaklava would be cleared by the 15th of June.

Convention of the Straight Whigs of Massachusetts.

Boston, Wednesday, July 2.

The Whig State Central Committee, in session at the American House, to-day, voted to call a State Convention of the Whigs of Massachusetts, to be held in Boston on the 3d of September next, and in the meantime to issue an address to the people. Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Geo. S. Hilliard, Esq., Judge Warren, Hon. Seth Sprague, George F. Curtis, Esq., Hon. Geo. Lunt, and others, spoke before the Committee, all urging the necessity of keeping the Whig Party intact in the present crisis, and advising a "masterly inactivity" in regard to the Presidential campaign, so far as the expression of any preference for candidates is concerned.

Political Matters.

PEOPLE'S MASS STATE CONVENTION IN VERMONT—STATE NOMINATIONS.

White River Junction, Vt., Wednesday, July 2.

At the Mass State Convention of the people of Vermont, held to-day, the following nominations were made:

For Governor—Ryland Fletcher, of Cavendish.

For Lieutenant-Governor—James M. Slade, of Middlebury.

For Treasurer—Henry M. Bates, of Northfield.

The above named gentlemen were all put in nomination for the same offices at the Convention of the American Party at Montpelier a few days ago.

Wm. C. Bradley, of Westminster, and Laurence Brainard, of St. Albans, were chosen electors at large.

A State Executive Committee was also appointed, and resolutions adopted indorsing Fremont and Dayton.

The Convention was highly respectable, in numbers and material.

THE BOSTON BEE OUT FOR FREMONT AND JOHNSTON.

Boston, Wednesday, July 2.

The *Daily Bee*, the Boston organ, heretofore, of the Fillmore wing of the American Party, will, to-morrow, head its columns with the names of Fremont and Johnston—ignoring Fillmore and Donelson.

AMERICAN MASS MEETING IN LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, July 2.

An American mass meeting was held here last night. Great enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was the largest of the kind ever held here. Garrett Davis was the principal speaker.

FILLMORE RATIFICATION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 2.

A very large and enthusiastic Fillmore ratification meeting was held on Independence-square to-night. Four stands were erected for the speakers, at the principal of which Henry White, Esq., presided, and John P. Sanderson, David Paul Brown, and John Carlile, of Virginia, addressed the multitude. George W. Read, William Powers, and others, spoke at the other stands.

Movements of Steamers.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA.

Boston, Wednesday, July 2.

The Cunard steamship *America* sailed at noon to-day, with 124 passengers for Liverpool, and 17 for Halifax. She takes out $1,079,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Tuesday, July 1.

The United States mail steamship *James Adger*, from New-York, arrived here Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

Savannah, Tuesday, July 1.

The United States mail steamship *Knoxville*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

Destructive Fires.

LARGE FIRE AT CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Boston, Wednesday, July 2.

About midnight a fire broke out in Cambridgeport, destroying the wharf of Gale, Dudley, & Co., with a large quantity of lumber. Their loss is about $40,000. The stables of J. J. Bright, the grocery of J. Burrage, and the cigar factory of Mr. Howlett were, also, destroyed. Two fire engines were burned. All of the firemen escaped with difficulty, some of them being driven overboard. No lives were lost.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER ANAWAN.

Baltimore, Wednesday, July 2.

The steamer *Anawan*, with a cargo of 120 tons of freight was burned at Wheeling wharf on Saturday night.

From New-Haven.

THE CASE OF RANDOLPH, THE MURDERER—CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

New-Haven, Tuesday, July 1.

Randolph, the murderer of his wife, who was to be hung this month, has had his sentence changed to imprisonment for life. It was believed that the killing grew out of a drunken quarrel. He has just confessed that such was the fact.

The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

Brutal Assault on the District-Attorney of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 1.

The late Postmaster, Kendall, yesterday committed an assault on Mr. McKay, the District-Attorney, for something connected with the recent trial of Kendall for mail-robbery. The assault was particularly brutal, and the injuries of Mr. McKay are serious. Mr. Kendall has been arrested.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

AN EXCITING TIME IN THE SENATE.

DEBATE ON DOUGLAS' KANSAS BILL

Determination to press a Vote.

THE QUESTION ON MR. BARCLAY'S MOTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 2.

The Senate is yet in session, with the probability of continuing all night. Douglas and company are determined to force a vote before the adjournment, notwithstanding a number of Senators are still desirous of being heard. The debates to-night are warm and interesting. Mr. Clayton, in the course of his speech, boldly denounced the invalid laws as infamous, tyrannical and worthy of revolutionary resistance. He gave notice that he would move a proposition ordering a *nolle pros.* to be entered on the Kansas indictments for treason.

The question on Mr. Barclay's motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Kansas bill, will be the first business in the House to-morrow. The prospect of success is fair. S.

Herbert Indicted and in Jail.

Washington, Tuesday, July 2.

Mr. Herbert was indicted for the murder of Thomas Keating, and has been committed to jail to await his trial.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE—Washington, Wednesday, July 2.

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AGAINST THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting the original journal proceedings of the Board of American Commissioners at Paris to liquidate and audit the claims of American citizens against the French Government, being for debts due them, and for satisfaction for which provision was made by a convention between the United States and France, April 30, 1803.

Mr. Clayton said this report was made in answer to a resolution, submitted by him some time ago. He desired to call attention to the document, because it completely refuted the ground upon which the President based his veto of the French Spoliation bill. The veto rested on the assumed basis that the claims for spoliations were all examined and allowed under the treaty of 1803, but this document discloses the fact that so far from this they were excluded for the reason that the Commissioners would have nothing to do with them. He alluded to the fact that many years since he examined the subject, when it was before the Senate, being a member of the select Committee of which Daniel Webster was the Chairman. Mr. Webster took no part in the matter. Mr. Clayton being second in the Committee, investigated the subject and reported a bill, which, contrary to the expectations of many of its friends, passed both Houses by decided majorities, but unfortunately encountered the veto of President Polk. Afterwards another bill, similar to that, passed Congress, and was vetoed by President Pierce. The latter veto was not based upon the same reason as the former, and any Senator who would take the pains to examine the document now before the Senate, would see that the whole foundation of Mr. Pierce's veto was an error in fact. He added, his sympathies were strongly in favor of these claimants, and he hoped that some measure would be adopted by which justice should be done them.

RIGHT OF WAY.

The House bill granting the right of way to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad through the arsenal and magazine on the Jefferson Barracks' tracts, was passed.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The bill for the admission of Kansas, reported by the Committee on Territories, was taken up.

Mr. Wade said he stood up to advocate no new doctrine, but the great principle of equal rights to all men—black and white. That was the doctrine of the Fathers of this Republic. He then alluded to the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, which were called finality measures, and said the Democratic Party had put the present Administration into power upon a platform pledging them to resist Slavery agitation. He did not know how they intended to resist, whether with bludgeons or otherwise. However, they had no right to resist the agitation of any subject pertaining to this Government. He stood here to resist all attempts to infringe the right of free speech, whatever might be the consequences. He opposed the bill under consideration. In conclusion, he criticized the political course of his colleague.

Mr. Pugh replied, and said Mr. Wade had used language not becoming to a gentleman, nor a Senator nor a Black Republican, but language becoming a blackguard. [Sensation.]

The Chair called Mr. Pugh to order, and, proceeding with his remarks,

Mr. Pugh said Mr. Wade had no right to charge him with loving Slavery and hating Liberty. He continued at some length, sharply retorting upon Mr. Wade.

Mr. Biggs said it could not be disguised that there was an evident foreshadowing in Mr. Wade's remarks of a determination among the party to which the latter belonged, if they cannot succeed at the ballot-box, to pull down the fair fabric of liberty, consecrated by the blood and sacrifices of our forefathers. He (Mr. Biggs) advocated the bill under consideration.

Mr. Clayton, at 5 o'clock, said he desired to speak, but did not care about addressing only a dozen Senators, and, under these circumstances, he moved an adjournment. The motion was negatived.

The question was taken on Mr. Adams' motion to strike out the clause giving the right of suffrage to all persons who shall have filed their declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, in compliance with the Naturalization laws.

No quorum voting, on motion of Mr. Douglas, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to compel the attendance of absent members.

After a pause of fifteen minutes, during which absentees occasionally entered, Mr. Bell, of Tenn., asked whether the decree for a night session was irrevocable and unalterable.

Mr. Douglas asked whether the decree to break up a quorum was irrevocable.

Mr. Bell—Does the Senator allude to me?

Mr. Douglas—Does the Senator allude to me?

Mr. Bell—I do.

Mr. Douglas—We heard and overheard that it was the design to break up a quorum. Never has so much time been given for debate as on the Kansas question. We want to end that discussion. When the bill was up on Monday, not one Senator who is now trying to deprive the Senate of a quorum spoke, yet they complain that there is not time enough allowed for debate.

Mr. Bell—I do not stand here to defend or explain the conduct of Senators. I asked a civil question, and a parliamentary one.

The Chair said the debate was out of order.

Mr. Bell—I have nothing unfair to disguise. I am anxious this bill should pass; but with some modification.

Mr. Douglas, a quorum now being in attendance, again called for a vote on Mr. Adams' amendment, which was adopted, the vote being as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell of Tenn., Biggs, Brodhead, Brown, Clay, Clayton, Collamer, Crittenden, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Mallory, Mason, Reid, Thompson of Ky., Yulee—22.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Butler, Bright, Cass, Dodge, Douglas, Evans, Jones of Iowa, Seward, Pugh, Slidell, Toombs, Weller, Wilson, Wright—16.

Mr. Wilson moved to strike out all after the enacting clause in the bill and insert "All acts passed by the Legislature of Kansas, or any assembly acting as such, be, and the same are hereby abrogated and declared void and of no effect."

Mr. Crittenden said it seemed to him that some explanation was required. Was the remedy for the disturbances in Kansas complete and entire?

Mr. Wilson replied, that in his judgment the bill was to make Kansas a Slave State. The report just made to the House shows that there were forty-nine hundred Missourians forced on the people of that Territory, and that it was the Legislature which passed inhuman and unchristian enactments that occasioned all the troubles. His proposition was designed as a preliminary to other legislation to protect the people in their rights, and punish all violations of the laws of the country.

Mr. Weller—The proposition is to repeal all laws and settle the dispute by physical force.

Mr. Toombs—That's a good way. Nobody objects to that.

Mr. Seward said he would, with the greatest pleasure, vote for Mr. Wilson's amendment. The present bill can have no other tendency and effect than to confirm the success of the object of the passage of the law abrogating the Missouri Compromise, and form a Slave State out of Kansas. There is no code, there are no laws, and no legal society in Kansas, other than that of the organic act of 1854. The Government of that Territory is a usurpation and tyranny, and there are no legal nor moral obligations to treat it with the least respect. The House, more true to Freedom than the Senate, sent a commission thither, whose report establishes these facts beyond all question. The day for compromises has ended.

Mr. Toombs—I am glad of it.

Mr. Seward—And so am I; henceforth we take our stand on the Constitution—

Mr. Toombs (interrupting)—On the higher law.

Mr. Seward (continuing)—They who stand there are firm, and those who do not are on a slippery and unsubstantial foothold.

Mr. Toombs—I think so when you get on the higher law.

Mr. Crittenden regretted exceedingly to hear Mr. Seward say that the day of compromise had gone by. The form of the bill might not be altogether satisfactory to the gentlemen, but it is offered to him in a liberal spirit—yet he has declared his intention to accept no amendment to render it more satisfactory and conciliatory. The proposition of Mr. Wilson would increase, to a boundless extent, the existing evils. He (Crittenden) would compromise to the last moment of time provided they could preserve the original principles on which the Government was erected. The present crisis demanded of every Senator serious and solemn consideration. He earnestly appealed to gentlemen to come forward in a liberal spirit, and do justice to all sections of the country. He almost despaired when those from whom he had expected so much seem disposed to do so little.

Mr. Clayton said he had served long in public life, but never from the first day that he entered this hall had he believed the country in as much danger as now. His desire was to offer gentlemen on both sides compromise. Alas! this day they had heard a word, dear to the American statesman, treated with levity. They had been told that the time for compromise was passed. If so, the period of duration of this Republic is gone. The Constitution of the United States was a compromise. Every bill passed is a compromise. Men could not live in civil society, or private life, without compromise. If we have arrived at the determination that we will never compromise again, we might as well throw our Constitution to the winds. In a spirit of compromise he had introduced a bill to abrogate all laws in Kansas manifestly unjust, including those regulating elections, requiring an oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law, and abridging the liberty of speech and the press. He explained his proposition, and predicted that if the bill now pending should become a law, the application of Kansas for admission as a State into the Union next session, would produce an excitement greatly exceeding the fury and violence of 1820. He preferred that Kansas should undergo pupilage before her admission as a State.

Mr. Hale said one objection he had to the bill was that he was not willing to intrust its execution to the present Executive, in whom he had not the slightest confidence. If the Senator from Kentucky had such a high opinion of compromises—that they will come with healing on their wings to the whole nation—if such is his belief as to what compromise will do, why was it not the first dictate of patriotism, prudence and justice to see what the effect will be of restoring the great Compromise of 1820? He believed with Mr. Crittenden that these were perilous times.

Mr. Toombs believed that Mr. Seward and his coadjutors wanted grievances of discord, and nothing but revolution, to obtain power.

He would offer to the country the evidence of these facts. When he (Toombs) submitted the pure ballot-box with all that honor could throw around it—with the entire military force of this great country to protect it, he was met by the tender from Mr. Wilson, backed by Mr. Seward, of the cartridge box.

If he believed they represented the feelings of the North he would withdraw his bill and accept that issue. If he believed the Free States were ready for that he would be content. He had no compromise to offer but principle—but he did not believe that those men here represented the feelings of the North. He did not know what claim they had to speak for the North. He had no "higher law." He despised the man who had. He looked upon him as a wretch who would steep his conscience in perjury in order to get advantage of place.

Mr. Bigler could scarcely imagine that Mr. Wilson's amendment was to be pressed on the consideration of the Senate, and was seriously intended as a remedy for existing evils. He believed that one of the reasons for offering it was to place those who vote against it in the attitude of sanctioning all laws which exist in Kansas. He regarded the pending bill as the best measure for restoring peace and order in Kansas.

Mr. Wilson would say to Mr. Crittenden that if this bill should pass, it will not meet the object gentlemen professed to have in view. He believed the bill intended to crown the labors of the last six months, and make Kansas a Slave State. The Senator from New-York was rudely assailed because he declared his opposition to compromise on the question of Slavery, in which the North had always been defrauded and cheated. Freemen from the North have been driven out of that Territory; have been ordered out by you.

Mr. Crittenden—Not me.

Mr. Wilson—I will say the masters of Kansas and the masters of this Administration,—the Border Ruffians of Missouri, the men who conquered the Territory,—and the men who govern at the other end of the avenue, if they do not govern here. He defended the Free-State movements in regard to Kansas.

He said, among other things: Withdraw Governor Shannon, and send there an honest, sober and competent man to execute the laws. What he told the Senate on the 18th of January last had come to pass. Governor Shannon has made civil war, and been wandering up and down the Territory, telling women if he could find their husbands he would cut their damned hearts out. He defended himself and and his coadjutors from the charge of Mr. Toombs, that they were traitors, enemies to Liberty, and hostile to the institutions of the common country. He then descanted on the principles and fair prospects of the Republican Party.

Mr. Bigler wished to know what Mr. Wilson meant by applying to him the term of jubilant Senator. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wilson explained that he referred to the exultant tone in which Mr. Bigler spoke yesterday of Mr. Buchanan being elected to the Presidency, while he invited the Senator from Kentucky (Thompson) to get into the boat before it was full.

Mr. Bigler was satisfied with the explanation, because the remark was confined to a particular case. If Mr. Wilson thought he was in that humor under his speech there was a mistake.

Mr. Wilson did not suppose that Mr. Bigler would be jubilant after the November election. [Laughter.] In answer to the eulogium of Mr. Toombs on President Pierce, he said that he (Pierce) stood before the Cincinnati Convention with the blood of the murdered people of Kansas dripping from his hands; but, after doing Slavery's work, he was flung, like a worthless thing, away. He did not want any more of that man's control in Kansas, as the pending bill proposed.

Mr. Clayton maintained that the Missouri Compromise was an unconstitutional provision originally, and quoted the authority of Madison, not heretofore presented to the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull said that many of the features of the bill met his approbation. It contained as an assumption of power, that Congress had a right to govern the Territories, and repudiated squatter sovereignty. There was no such thing as sovereignty and self-government in the Territory, and he was glad the Committee on Territories had at last come to this conclusion. In condemning the affairs of Kansas, he said there was no such thing as constructive treason, and yet the leaders of the Free-State Party are in prison under this trumped-up charge. The officers there are acting out the designs of the man who invaded the Territory. He then gave his objections to the bill, saying if it should pass it would not give peace to Kansas.

[The debate is still proceeding as we go to press, with no prospect of an adjournment.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Washington, Wednesday, July 2.

THE HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution changing the daily hour of meeting of the House from 12 to 11 o'clock.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., objected, unless the time for the adjournment of Congress was first fixed.

Mr. Giddings—No bargains.

Mr. Houston moved to take up the Senate's adjournment resolution.

Mr. Mattison and others objected.

THE REPORT OF THE KANSAS COMMISSION.

The reading of the report of the Kansas Investigating Committee was resumed, and on its being completed, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that further reading of the documents be dispensed with.

Messrs. Florence, Houston, Craige, A. K. Marshall, Quitman and Bowie at different times severally insisted on the reading of the documents.

The Speaker decided that any member had a right to have read documents which were to be referred or printed.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, appealed to his friends not to insist upon that as several days would thus be consumed, and no good purpose accomplished. His appeal was successful.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Maine, the report was referred to the Committee on Elections, and ordered to be printed.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

On motion of Mr. Lane, authority was given the minority to report at any time within ten days, and take additional testimony, which, when submitted, shall be referred to the Committee on Elections and printed.

The understanding is that all the papers, including the report of the minority, shall be printed as one document. Adjourned.

Gov. Ford at the Fremont Meeting at Worcester.

The City Hall at Worcester was densely crowded last Monday evening, by citizens gathered to listen to speeches from Hon. Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio, and others. Hon. George W. Richardson presided, and made a brief speech, introducing Gov. Ford. Mr. Ford made a telling speech. We make some extracts from the report in the Worcester *Transcript*. Mr. Ford eloquently inforced the duty of union at the North against Slavery aggression, and said:

"Now, I know very well the difficulty with us all. There is a little personal pride that we don't like to mortify—a little self in this matter that we don't like to give up. One has been heretofore a Democrat, another an old line Whig, another Republican, and another, like myself, an American—and we don't feel like making concessions in order to accomplish our object. We can make concessions for every other noble purpose, but for this noblest of all, we stand back instead of putting our shoulder to the wheel and working all together. How little! how mean! how contemptible! How a man ought to hate himself when his thoughts recoil upon himself—when he sees an opportunity pass by to plant irrevocably the Constitution upon the rock of freedom. [Applause.] If your neighbor's house was on fire to-night, what man of you would think of refusing to help put out the flames because another who was bringing water or pouring it on was of a different political sentiment from himself? How much greater is the work we seek to accomplish? We are seeking to preserve our country from the ruin of oppression and wrong. We have a great good to accomplish. Shall we stand back in this crisis and call each other names? We ought to be ashamed of ourselves. [Laughter and applause.]

Of Col. Fremont he spoke as follows:

"Now I want to say a few words about our standard-bearer; and first I wish to say that he is a man fresh from the people. [Applause.] He is no old broken down nag. He has never been beaten, and that is not all—he never will be—[great applause and laughter]—though I have been surprised since I came to Massachusetts to find some good people who have no strong hope of his election. I only wish they could go out West—there won't be enough opposition against him there to count. [Laughter.] The prairies are on fire for him, and if there is any danger at all it will come from some division in New-England.

There is no political objection that Mr. Fremont's enemies can raise against him. The principal objection they can make is that miserable subterfuge that he is a Catholic. And if you ask for evidence, they tell you he was married by a Catholic priest. Well, I guess that's so. [Laughter.] He had the courage to steal a wife—and it was the best day's work he ever did in his life, [great laughter,] and when he got her, he couldn't get anybody to marry them but a Catholic priest, who did not care what he did. [Laughter.] And when Mrs. Fremont gets into the White House, you will find that he has got a wife that he can be proud of—the White House will get Jessie when she goes there. [Great laughter.] This is the whole sum and substance of the story of his being a Catholic. He has been a Protestant from his infancy, and is to-day a member of a Protestant Church, and his wife too. That is the only kind of opposition they can urge. Do you suppose they care anything about his being a Catholic? Don't they count the Catholic vote from one end of the world to the other. They will get down in the mud at any time to gain a Catholic vote.

(A person in the audience here said: "They say he has been a Slaveholder.")

He never was a Slaveholder, and what is more, he never will be; and if his success don't stop his opponents in their progress towards slave ownership, I am very much mistaken."

In the following paragraphs Mr. F. pays his compliments to several Democratic Magnus Apollos:

"They say we are made up out of the fag ends of all parties. How is it, for Heaven's sake, with the Democracy. Look in your own State. There is Caleb Cushing. [Laughter.] I know him very well; I served with him in the Mexican war, and if I didn't exactly fight and bleed with him, I ran and hid with him, [Roars of laughter.] He has proved traitor to every principle and false to every friend. He has been Abolitionist, Whig, Free-Soiler, Democrat, pig and puppy. [Laughter.] And he is a specimen, to-day, of the leaders of the Democratic Party, that profess to steer clear of sectionalism.

Then there is the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis. He has been a fillibuster, sectionalist, fire-eater, and the devil knows what. [Laughter.] He, too, is trying to rid the country of faction, and talks about the Union.

Then there is Toombs, of Georgia, a tried Democratic leader of three years' standing; not more than three years ago he was a ranting fire-eater, Whig, Secessionist and fillibuster. Cushing, Davis, Toombs—such are the present elements of the Democracy."

Gov. Ford's remarks were received with great satisfaction by the audience. Speeches were also made by S. M. Allen, of Roxbury; Judge Ruggles, of New-York; Seth Webb, of Dedham; and others.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Hard Times on the Route to California.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE ILLINOIS ARRESTED.

For a long time there has been serious complaints made by passengers on steamers leaving this port for California of the excess of passengers taken on board. Occasionally indignation meetings of the passengers have been held expressing their dissatisfaction at the gross injustice and impositions to which they have been subjected; but here the matter generally has ended. The excessive deprivations to which the passengers on the *Illinois* in her last trip out had to submit has led to more energetic action. Yesterday, Mr. Horton, United States Deputy Marshal, arrested Captain Boggs, of the *Illinois*, and he was held to bail in the sum of $16,000, to answer the complaints brought against him. Ex-Governor McDougal, of California, and Ex-Marshal Tukey, of Boston, passengers on the *Illinois*, were the leading complainants. They state that the whole number of passengers on board the *Illinois* was 925. Owing to such a large number being on board, they suffered every imaginable inconvenience. Ladies had to sleep in the cabin under tables and on chairs. The steerage passengers could not all be accommodated in their cabin, and a large number were compelled to sleep on deck. A good many ladies who took steerage passages, and were thus compelled to stay out on deck, had to beg gentlemen in the first cabin to let them occupy their berths in the day-time that they might get a little sleep.

It seems that a steamer of the dimensions of the *Illinois* is allowed to carry only about 600 passengers. The law makes the Company liable to the payment of $50 for every passenger over this number carried.

An Unusual Visitor.

Quite a novelty was presented to the walkers in the Park yesterday, by the appearance of a large gray squirrel in one of the trees near Broadway. It seems that the squirrel escaped from a cage on the fourth floor of the building corner of Barclay-street and Broadway, ran down the several flights of stairs into the street, thence dodged under the stages across Broadway, and naturally took to one of the nearest trees, and tried to conceal himself among the leaves. Soon a crowd of several hundred persons had collected, and a ladder having been procured, one of the "Short Boys" mounted the tree and seized the squirrel, but released him immediately, as the animal's teeth proved sharper than he had bargained for, which produced great laughter among the crowd. A [illegible]

Meeting for United States Sailors.

There is to be a meeting at the Shakespeare Hotel, in Duane-street, this evening, to take steps to petition Congress in favor of granting to the seamen who served in the Gulf Squadron during the Mexican war the same amount of extra pay that was given to the crews of the ships serving in the Pacific during that period. The move strikes us as a good one. We see no reason for making any distinction between Jack in the Pacific and Jack in the Gulf. They all did their duty manfully.

Boy Drowned.

Frederick L. Heald, aged 16 years, whose parents reside at No. 186 Monroe-street, was accidentally drowned yesterday morning, in attempting to step from the Hydraulic Dock to the floating church foot of Pike-street, East River. His body was recovered, and Coroner notified.

☞ The Committee from the Board of Health, appointed to inquire concerning the sanitary effects of bone-boiling and morocco manufacturing establishments in the City, met again at the City Hall yesterday. Several witnesses were heard, who testified that in their opinion morocco factories were healthful, although they might, perhaps, emit an odor somewhat offensive to sensitive nostrils.

☞ The Free Academy Examinations were continued yesterday. The Juniors were examined by Prof. Nichols, in Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; the Sophomores by Prof. Docharty, in the Calculus; the Freshmen by Prof. Koerner, in Drawing and Perspective; and the Introductory Class in the Languages, by Profs. Owen and Koerner, and the tutors.

☞ The Parish Will Case must have proved a very happy thing for the lawyers and printers. Over 750 printed pages of testimony were taken during the 36 days it was before the Surrogate.

☞ The American Institute has hired the Crystal Palace from Sept. 20 to Nov. 1, at a fee of $3,000, for their next Fair. Good.

Board of Health.

This Board met yesterday afternoon at the City Hall. Alderman Ely suggested to make the meeting an open meeting, as an impression had gone abroad from their holding their sessions private, that an epidemic prevailed in the City. He added that Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities, availed themselves of this report to draw merchants and travel to their cities. After some discussion, a motion to make the meetings public, prevailed. Alderman Barker, from a special Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board, to report upon the condition of the streets of the City, and the best mode to insure their being kept in a cleanly condition, reported some resolutions recommending that the Commissioner of Streets report to the Common Council every week, the work done for the week preceding, and the amount expended, also that the Captains of Police make weekly returns to the Mayor, of the condition of the streets in their respective Wards. He stated that the appropriation for cleaning streets was already exhausted, except some $40,000. The resolutions were adopted, after which Councilman Barney, Chairman of the Special Committee on Nuisances, in the way of soap and morocco factories, presented his report, which was adopted, calling for the dismissal of the complaint against some and remedy of evils in others. A resolution directing the closing up of the emigrant depôt at Castle Garden, was the only further matter considered. It was talked over for two hours with considerable animation and warmth. A resolution, offered as an amendment, was finally passed instructing the Health Officer of New-York to tranship on lighters from Quarantine, all emigrant passengers arriving at this port, and to clean and fumigate the vessels in which they arrive.

Fires in Sixteenth-street.

The alarm of fire, at 12¼ o'clock this morning, was occasioned by the burning of a row of stables and a cabinet-maker's shop, No. 226 Sixteenth-street, near Avenue A. The alarm at 1 o'clock, proceeded from Fifty-first-street and Ninth-avenue. When we went to press the fire was raging.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE AT FORT WASHINGTON—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The fatal affray that occurred on Sunday night at the residence of Mr. John M. Hopkins, in Fort Washington, by which a man named George Boiter lost his life, has been since Monday the subject of examination by Coroner Hills.

Yesterday, the Jury of Inquest adjourned the further hearing of the case till Saturday next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The testimony thus far taken presents no facts not already published, and none tending to the identification of "the small-sized man," by whom the fatal blow was given.

The entire case,—certainly a most singular one, may be summed up, in brief, as follows:

The deceased who was in the employ of Mr. Hopkins as coachman and gardener, had been absent nearly the whole of Sunday, and returned home about 8 o'clock in the evening of that day, crazed with liquor, as afterward appeared. He immediately retired to his bed-room over the coach-house, and there fell asleep. Mr. Hopkins having occasion to wake Boiter soon after, for the purpose of obtaining a key which he had in his possession, found it difficult to make him understand what was wanted. At length, and after he had been spoken to several times, Boiter arose and approached Mr. Hopkins in a menacing manner. Mr. Hopkins retreated to the house, followed by Boiter, who seemed intent on mischief. Mr. Hopkins at length turned upon the coachman, struck him, and knocked him down. Boiter then arose, and grappling with Mr. Hopkins a scuffle ensued, during which, Mr. Hopkins had his clothes torn, and was bitten in the thigh by the crazy man. The noise of the affair had, by this time, attracted the attention of Charles M. Connolly, and others living near by, who hastened to the scene of disturbance, and attempted to restrain Boiter from doing any mischief. He broke from their grasp, however, and ran wildly around with a stone in his hand threatening vengeance. He rushed at, and struck in the face with a stone, Mr. John Havens. All efforts to pacify him were unavailing. One of the gentlemen present fired a pistol at him, but without effect; after the encounter with Mr. Havens, a small-sized man—unknown to any person present—appeared among the throng; and on the moment of his approach, Boiter, who seemed before not to be intimidated, fled and was pursued by the small-sized man, and by Mr. Havens and Mr. Connolly; the small man coming up with Boiter, struck him on the head with a stick which he carried, and felled him to the ground, and then called for a rope to tie him; Boiter never rose again; he lay in a state of insensibility for some fifteen minutes, when he died. The body was removed to the Police Station at Carmansville. In the meantime the small-sized man had left the ground. None knew him, nor could say whence he came.

The deceased had been in the employ of Mr. Hopkins for about eighteen months. He was a native of Ireland.

The body was yesterday interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

A CITY GUARDIAN.

Hugh O'Brien, better known as "Dutchy O'Brien," one of the recently appointed Central Park Policemen, was taken in custody on Monday night by Officer Booth, of the Nineteenth Ward, for being drunk in the street. He was locked up.

Dutchy is the same fellow who, some weeks since, went into the Station-house of the Fourteenth Ward, and struck in the face a policeman who was lying asleep in bed.

For this offence he was never punished, but was, on the contrary, appointed soon after on the Central Park Police!

Dutchy, we understand, "strikes from the shoulder," and has, consequently, considerable influence in the Fourteenth Ward, where the usefulness of such a man, especially at Primary Elections, is not inconsiderable.

ORANGE AND GREEN—A STABBING AFFRAY.

A man named Thos. Graham was taken in custody by the Ninth Ward Police on Tuesday night, charged with stabbing Francis Donnelly in eight places, in or near the breast, with an ice pick.

It appears that Graham, while on his return to the City from an excursion, stopped at a porter-house on the corner of West Thirteenth-street, where he met Donnelly. Graham at the time wore on his breast an orange-colored lily, and this gave offence to Donnelly, who said to him, "D—n you, do you wear that color?"

Angry words ensued, and soon Donnelly threw a tumbler at Graham, which struck him in the face. The parties then clenched, and Graham seized an ice-pick from the counter and stabbed his adversary eight times with it.

Donnelly was attended by Dr. Jones, who dressed his wounds and expressed his opinion that he would recover from the effect of them.

Graham was held for examination.

FALL OF A CHIMNEY—ONE MAN KILLED AND OTHERS WOUNDED.

About 10½ o'clock, Tuesday night, the chimney of house No. 35 James-street, occupied as a grocery and dwelling-house, fell with a crash into the cellar, burying in the ruins Henry and Frederick Boyle, the owner of the house, his brother Henry, Mrs. Boyle and some others. [illegible]

During the excitement Mrs. Boyle [illegible]

[illegible]

KANSAS AID MEETING IN FLUSHING.

Speeches by General G. P. Lowry, Ex-Governor Reeder, [illegible]

[illegible]

After the call was read, Mr. W. W. Leland introduced the following [illegible]

Resolved, That the [illegible]

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our fellow-citizens of Kansas [illegible]

[illegible]

Gen. G. P. Lowry, Secretary to Gov. Reeder, [illegible]

Gen. T. M. Windell, delegate from Kansas to the late Republican Convention, [illegible]

[illegible]

H. Webster, Esq., of Newtown, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Turf for 1856.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting—Great Match for the Championship. [illegible]

[illegible]

There is to be a grand State ratification meeting held at Concord, N. H., [illegible] and Ex-Governor Morrill, of Maine, [illegible] speakers already secured.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

The Missouri Invasions.

HOW THE TERRITORIAL ELECTIONS WERE CARRIED.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Presented July 1, 1856.

[*Concluded from Wednesday.*]

In regard to the second charge: There is no proof that any man was either hired, or induced to come into the Territory from any Free State, merely to vote. The entire emigration in March, 1855, is estimated at 500 persons (240,) including men, women and children. They came on steamboats up the Missouri River, in the ordinary course of emigration. Many returned for causes similar to those before stated, but the body of them are now residents. The only persons of those who were connected by proof with the election were some who voted at the Big Blue Precinct in the Tenth District, and at Pawnee in the Ninth District. Their purpose and character are stated in a former part of this report.

The third charge is entirely groundless. The organic law requires the Governor to cause an enumeration of the inhabitants and legal voters to be made, and that he apportion the members of the Council and House according to this enumeration. For reasons stated by persons engaged in taking the census, it was not completed until the early part of March, 1855 (243.) At that time the day of holding the election had not been and could not have been named by the Governor. As soon as practicable after the returns were brought in, he issued his proclamation for an election, and named the earliest day consistent with due notice as the day of election. The day on which the election was to be held was a matter of conjecture all over the country. But it was generally known that it would be in the latter part of March. The precise day was not known by any one until the proclamation issued. It was not known to the agents of the Emigrant Aid Society in Boston on the 13th of March, 1855, when the party of emigrants before referred to left (244.)

Your Committee are satisfied that these charges were made the mere pretext to induce an armed invasion into the Territory, as a means to control the election and establish Slavery there.

The real purpose is avowed and illustrated by the testimony and conduct of Col. John Scott, of St. Joseph's, Missouri, who acted as the attorney for the sitting delegate before your Committee. The following are extracts from his deposition:

"Prior to the election in Burr Oak precinct, in the Fourteenth District, on the 29th of November, 1854, I had been a resident of Missouri, and I then determined, if I found it necessary, to become a resident of Kansas Territory. On the day previous to the election I settled up my board at my boarding-house, in St. Joseph's, Missouri, and went over to the Territory, and took boarding with Mr. Bryant, near whose house the polls were held the next day, for one month, so that I might have it in my power, by merely determining to do so, to become a resident of the Territory on the day of election.

When my name was proposed as a Judge of Election, objections were made by two persons only. * * * * I then publicly informed those present that I had a claim in the Territory; that I had taken board in the Territory for a month, and that I could at any moment become an actual resident and legal voter in the Territory, and that I would do so, if I concluded at any time during the day that my vote would be necessary to carry that precinct in favor of the Pro-Slavery candidate for delegate to Congress. * * * * I did not during the day consider it necessary to become a resident of the Territory for the purpose mentioned, and did not vote or offer to vote at that election.

I held the office of City-Attorney for St. Joseph's at that time, and had held it for two or three years previously, and continued to hold it till this Spring. * * * * I voted at an election at St. Joseph's in the Spring of 1855, and was reappointed City-Attorney. The question of Slavery was put in issue at the election of November, 1854, to the same extent as in every election in this Territory. General Whitfield was regarded as the Pro-Slavery candidate for the Pro-Slavery Party. I regarded the question of Slavery as the primarily prominent issue at that election, and so far as I know, all parties agreed in making that question the issue of the election.

It is my intention, and the intention of a great many other Missourians now resident in Missouri, whenever the Slavery issue is to be determined upon by the people of this Territory in the adoption of the State Constitution, to remove to this Territory in time to acquire the right to become legal voters upon that question. The leading purpose of our intended removal to the Territory is to determine the domestic institutions of this Territory, when it comes to be a State, and we would not come but for that purpose, and would never think of coming here but for that purpose. I believe there are a great many in Missouri who are so situated."

The invasion of March 30 left both parties in a state of excitement, tending directly to produce violence. The successful party was lawless and reckless, while assuming the name of the "Law-and-Order" party. The other party, at first surprised and confounded, was greatly irritated, and some resolved to prevent the success of the invasion. In some Districts, as before stated, protests were sent to the Governor; in others this was prevented by threats; in others by the want of time, only four days being allowed by the proclamation for this purpose; and in others by the belief that a new election would bring a new invasion. About the same time, all classes of men commenced bearing deadly weapons about the person, a practice which has continued to this time. Under these circumstances, a slight or accidental quarrel produced unusual violence, and lawless acts became frequent. This evil condition of the public mind was further increased by acts of violence in Western Missouri, where, in April, a newspaper press called the Parkville *Luminary*, was destroyed by a mob.

About the same time, Malcolm Clark assaulted Cole McCrea at a squatter meeting in Leavenworth, and was shot by McCrea in alleged self-defence.

On the 17th day of May, William Phillips, a lawyer of Leavenworth, was first notified to leave, and upon his refusal, was forcibly seized, taken across the river, and carried several miles into Missouri, and then tarred and feathered, and one side of his head shaved, and other gross indignities put upon his person.

Previous to the outrage, a public meeting was held, (245,) at which resolutions were unanimously passed, looking to unlawful violence, and grossly intolerant in their character. The right of free speech on the subject of Slavery was characterized as a disturbance of the peace and quiet of the community, and as "circulating incendiary sentiments." They say "to the peculiar friends of Northern fanatics," "Go home and do your treason where you may find sympathy." Among other resolves is the following:

"*Resolved*, That the institution of Slavery is known and recognized in this Territory; that we repel the doctrine that it is a moral and political evil, and we hurl back with scorn upon its slanderous authors the charge of inhumanity; and we warn all persons not to come to our peaceful firesides to slander us, and sow the seeds of discord between the master and the servant; for, as much as we deprecate the necessity to which we may be driven, we cannot be responsible for the consequences."

A Committee of Vigilance of thirty men was appointed, "to observe and report all such persons as shall, * * * by the expression of Abolition sentiments, produce disturbance to the quiet of the citizens or danger to their domestic relations; and all such persons so offending shall be notified and made to leave the Territory."

The meeting was "ably and eloquently addressed by Judge Lecompte, Col. J. N. Burns of Western Missouri, and others." Thus the head of the Judiciary in the Territory not only assisted at a public and bitterly partisan meeting, whose direct tendency was to produce violence and disorder, but, before any law is passed in the Territory, he prejudges the character of the domestic institutions, which the people of the Territory were, by their organic law, "left perfectly free to form and regulate in their own way."

On this Committee were several of those who held certificates of election as members of the Legislature; some of the others were then and still are residents of Missouri, and many of the Committee have since been appointed to the leading offices in the Territory, one of which is the Sheriffalty of the County. Their first act was that of mobbing Phillips.

Subsequently, on the *25th of May, A. D. 1855*, a public meeting was held, at which R. R. Rees, a member elect of the Council, presided, (246.) The following resolutions, offered by Judge Payne, a member elect of the House, were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the action of the Committee of citizens that shaved, tarred and feathered, rode on a rail, and had sold by a negro, Wm. Phillips, the moral perjurer.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the Committee for faithfully performing the trust enjoined upon them by the Pro-Slavery Party.

Resolved, That the Committee be now discharged.

Resolved, That we severely condemn those Pro-Slavery men who, from mercenary motives, are calling upon the Pro-Slavery Party to submit without further action.

Resolved, That in order to secure peace and harmony to the community, we now solemnly declare that the Pro-Slavery Party will stand firmly by and carry out the resolutions reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose on the memorable 30th."

The act of moral perjury here referred to, is the swearing by Phillips to a truthful protest in regard to the election of March 30, in the Sixteenth District.

The members receiving their certificates of the Governor as members of the General Assembly of the Territory, met at Pawnee, the place appointed by the Governor, on the 2d of July, A. D. 1855. Their proceedings are stated in three printed books, herewith submitted, entitled respectively, "The Statutes of the Territory of Kansas;" "The Journal of the Council of the Territory of Kansas," and "The Journal of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas."

Your Committee do not regard their enactments as valid laws. A Legislature thus imposed upon a people cannot affect their political rights. Such an attempt to do so, if successful, is virtually an overthrow of the organic law, and reduces the people of the Territory to the condition of vassals to a neighboring State. To avoid the evils of anarchy, no armed or organized resistance to them should be made, but the citizens should appeal to the ballot-box at public elections, to the Federal Judiciary, and to Congress for relief. Such, from the proof, would have been the course of the people but for the nature of these enactments and the manner in which they are enforced. Their character and their execution have been so intimately connected with one branch of this investigation—that relating to "violent and tumultuous proceedings in the Territory"—that we were compelled to examine them.

The "laws" in the statute book are general and special; the latter are strictly of a local character, relating to bridges, roads, and the like. The great body of the general laws are exact transcripts from the Missouri Code. To make them in some cases conform to the organic act, separate acts were passed defining the meaning of words. Thus, the word "State" is to be understood as meaning "Territory," (247;) the word "County Court" shall be construed to mean the Board of Commissioners transacting county business, or the Probate Court, according to the intent thereof. The words "Circuit Court" to mean "District Court," (248.)

The material differences in the Missouri and Kansas statutes are upon the following subjects: The qualifications of voters and of members of the Legislative Assembly; the official oath of all officers, attorneys and voters; the mode of selecting officers and their qualifications; the slave code, and the qualifications of jurors.

Upon these subjects the provisions of the Missouri Code are such as are usual in many of the States. But by the "Kansas Statutes," every office in the Territory, executive and judicial, was to be appointed by the Legislature, or by some officer appointed by it. These appointments were not merely to meet a temporary exigency, but were to hold over two regular elections and until after the general election in October, 1857 (249,) at which the members of the new Council were to be elected (250.) The new Legislature is required to meet on the first Monday in January, 1858 (251.) Thus, by the terms of these "Laws," the people have no control whatever over either the Legislature, the Executive, or the Judicial Departments of the Territorial Government until a time before which, by the natural progress of population, the Territorial Government will be superseded by a State Government.

No session of the Legislature is to be held during 1856, but the members of the House are to be elected in October of that year (252.) A candidate, to be eligible at this election, must swear to support the Fugitive Slave law (253,) and each Judge of Election, and each voter, if challenged, must take the same oath (254.) The same oath is required of every officer elected or appointed in the Territory, and of every attorney admitted to practice in the Courts (255.)

A portion of the militia is required to muster on the day of election (256.) "Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and over the age of 21 years, and who shall be an *inhabitant* of the Territory and of the County and District in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices" (257.) Two classes of persons were thus excluded who by the organic act were allowed to vote, viz: those who would not swear to the oath required, and those of foreign birth who had declared on oath their intention to become citizens (258.) Any man of proper age who was in the Territory on the day of election, and who had paid one dollar as a tax to the Sheriff, who was to be at the polls to receive it (259,) could vote as an "inhabitant," although he had breakfasted in Missouri and intended to return there for supper. There can be no doubt that this unusual and unconstitutional provision was inserted to prevent a full and fair expression of the popular will in the election of members of the House, or to control it by non-residents.

All jurors are required to be selected by the Sheriff and "no person who is conscientiously opposed to the holding of slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in the Territory, shall be a juror in any cause" affecting the right to hold slaves or relating to slave property.

The Slave Code, and every provision relating to slaves, are of a character intolerant and unusual even for that class of legislation. The character and conduct of the men appointed to hold office in the Territory contributed very much to produce the events which followed. Thus, Samuel J. Jones was appointed Sheriff of the County of Douglas, which included within it the First and Second Election Districts. He had made himself peculiarly obnoxious to the settlers by his conduct on the 30th of March in the Second District, and by his burning the cabins of Joseph Oakley and Samuel Smith (260.)

An election for Delegates to Congress, to be held on the 1st day of October, 1855, was provided for with the same rules and regulations as were applied to other elections. The Free-State men took no part in this election, having made arrangements for holding an election on the 9th of the same month. The citizens of Missouri attended at the election of the 1st of October, some paying the dollar tax, others not being required to pay it. They were present and voted at the voting-places of Atchison (261,) and Doniphan (262,) in Atchison County; at Green Springs, Johnson County (263;) at Willow Springs (264;) Franklin (265,) and Lecompton (266,) in Douglas County; at Fort Scott, Bourbon County (267;) at Baptiste Paola, Lykins County, where some Indians voted, some whites paying the $1 tax for them (268;) at Leavenworth City (269,) and at Kickapoo City, Leavenworth County; at the latter place, under the lead of Gen. B. F. Stringfellow and Col. Lewis Barnes, of Missouri (270.) From two of the election precincts at which it was alleged there was illegal voting, viz.: Delaware and Wyandotte, your Committee failed to obtain the attendance of witnesses. Your Committee did not deem it necessary, in regard to this election, to enter into details, as it was manifest that, from their being but one candidate—Gen. Whitfield—he must have received a majority of the votes cast. This election, therefore, depends not on the number or character of the votes received, but upon the validity of the laws under which it was held. Sufficient testimony was taken to show that the voting of citizens of Missouri was practiced at this election, as at all former elections in the Territory. The following table will exhibit the result of the testimony as regards the number of legal and illegal votes at this election. The County of Marshall embraces the same territory as was included in the Eleventh District; and the reasons before stated indicate that the great majority of the votes then cast were either illegal or fictitious. In the Counties to which our examination extended, there were —— illegal votes cast, as near as the proof will enable us to determine:

Abstract of Poll-books of October 1, 1855.

COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Votes cast for J. W. Whitfield.	Scattering.	Total Votes cast.	No. of Legal Votes.	No. of Illegal Votes.
Atchison	Grasshopper	7	—	—	—	—
	Shannon	131	4	219	—	—
Bourbon		242	—	242	50	192
Brown		4	—	4	4	—
Calhoun		29	—	29	29	—
Davis		8	4	12	12	—
Doniphan	Burr Oak	42	—	—	41	1
	Iowa	31	—	—	31	—
	Wayne	65	—	—	61	4
	Washington	59	—	—	59	—
	Wolf River	58	—	201	58	—
Douglas	Franklin	86	—	—	23	63
	Lawrence	42	—	—	42	—
	Lecompton	101	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Willow Springs	160	—	389	83	[illegible]
Franklin		15	—	15	15	—
Jefferson		42	3	45	—	—
Johnson		100	—	100	—	100
Leavenworth	Alexandria	42	—	—	—	—
	Delaware	263	—	—	—	—
	Kickapoo	150	1	—	—	80
	Leavenworth	312	—	—	—	140
	Wyandott	246	6	865	—	—
Lykins		220	—	220	70	150
Lynn		67	—	67	—	—
Madison	(See Wise Co.)					
Marshall		171	—	171	24	147
Nemaha		6	—	6	6	—
Riley		28	—	28	28	—
Shawnee	One Hundred and Ten	23	—	—	23	—
	Tecumseh	52	—	75	52	—
Wise	Council Grove	14	—	14	14	—

While these enactments of the alleged Legislative Assembly were being made, a movement was instituted to form a State Government and apply for admission into the Union as a State. The first step taken by the people of the Territory, in consequence of the invasions of March 30, 1855, was the circulation for signature of a graphic and truthful memorial to Congress. Your Committee find that every allegation in this memorial has been sustained by the testimony. No further step was taken, as it was hoped that some action by the General Government would protect them in their rights. When the alleged Legislative Assembly proceeded to construct the series of enactments referred to, the settlers were of opinion that submission to them would result in depriving them of the rights secured to them by the organic law. Their political condition was freely discussed in the Territory during the Summer of 1855. Several meetings were held in reference to holding a Convention to form a State Government and to apply for admission into the Union as a State. Public opinion gradually settled in favor of such an application to the Congress to meet in December, 1855. The first general meeting was held in Lawrence on the 15th of August, 1855.

The following preamble and resolutions were then passed:

"*Whereas*, The people of Kansas have been, since its settlement, and now are, without any law-making power; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas Territory, in mass meeting assembled, irrespective of party distinctions, influenced by common necessity, and greatly desirous of promoting the common good, do hereby call upon and request all *bona fide* citizens of Kansas Territory, of whatever political views or predilections, to consult together in their respective Election Districts, and in mass convention or otherwise elect three delegates for each representative to which said Election District is entitled in the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly by proclamation of Governor Reeder, of date 10th of March, 1855; said delegates to assemble in Convention at the town of Topeka on the 19th day of September 1855, then and there to consider and determine upon all subjects of public interest, and particularly upon that having reference to the speedy formation of a State Constitution, with an intention of an immediate application to be admitted as a State into the Union of the United States of America."

Other meetings were held in various parts of the Territory, which indorsed the action of the Lawrence meeting, and delegates were selected in compliance with its recommendations.

They met at Topeka, on the 19th day of September, 1855. By their resolutions they provided for the appointment of an Executive Committee to consist of seven persons, who were required to "keep a record of their proceedings, and shall have a general superintendence of the affairs of the Territory so far as regards the organization of the State Government." They were required to take steps for an election to be held on the second Tuesday of the October following, under regulations imposed by that Committee, "for members of a Convention to form a Constitution, adopt a Bill of Rights for the people of Kansas, and take all needful measures for organizing a State Government, preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State." The rules prescribed were such as usually govern elections in most of the States of the Union, and in most respects were similar to those contained in the proclamation of Gov. Reeder for the election of March 30, 1855.

The Executive Committee, appointed by that Convention, accepted their appointment, and entered upon the discharge of their duties by issuing a proclamation addressed to the legal voters of Kansas, requesting them to meet at their several precincts, at the time and places named in the proclamation, then and there to cast their ballots for members of a Constitutional Convention, to meet at Topeka on the 4th Tuesday of October then next.

The proclamation designated the places of elections, appointed Judges, recited the qualifications of voters and the apportionment of members of the Convention.

After this proclamation was issued, public meetings were held in every District in the Territory, and in nearly every precinct. The State movement was a general topic of discussion throughout the Territory, and there was but little opposition exhibited to it. Elections were held at the time and places designated, and the returns were sent to the Executive Committee. The following table is an abstract of these returns:

The result of the election was proclaimed by the Executive Committee, and the members-elect were required to meet on the 23d day of October, 1855, at Topeka. In pursuance of this proclamation and direction, the Constitutional Convention met at the time and place appointed, and formed a State Constitution. A memorial to Congress was also prepared, praying for the admission of Kansas into the Union under that Constitution. The Convention also provided that the question of the adoption of the Constitution and other questions be submitted to the people, and required the Executive Committee to take the necessary steps for that purpose.

Accordingly, an election was held for that purpose on the 15th day of December, 1855, in compliance with the proclamation issued by the Executive Committee. The returns of this election were made by the Executive Committee, and an abstract of them is contained in the following table:

Abstract of the Election on the Adoption of the State Constitution, Dec. 15, 1855.

Districts.	Precincts.	Constitution. Yes.	Constitution. No.	General Banking Law. Yes.	General Banking Law. No.	Exclusion of negroes and mulattoes. Yes.	Exclusion of negroes and mulattoes. No.	Total.
1	Lawrence	348	1	225	93	133	233	[illegible]
	Blanton	72	2	59	14	48	20	75
	Palmyra	11	1	9	8	12	—	12
	Franklin	148	4	81	15	46	3	[illegible]
2	Bloomington	137	—	122	11	113	15	137
	East Douglas	18	—	13	4	14	4	18
3	Topeka	135	—	125	9	60	64	135
	Washington	42	—	41	1	42	—	42
	Brownsville	34	—	32	2	32	3	34
	Tecumseh	35	—	23	11	33	—	35
4	Prairie City	72	—	39	33	69	3	72
5	Little Osage	21	7	16	12	22	7	21
	Big Sugar	16	2	5	16	20	—	[illegible]
	Neosho	12	—	6	6	12	—	12
	Potawatomie	30	2	20	10	25	16	[illegible]
	Little Sugar	42	16	30	12	43	2	[illegible]
	Stanton	32	—	4	33	33	5	[illegible]
	Osawatomie	56	1	35	20	38	17	[illegible]
7	Titus	39	5	38	7	25	15	44
	Juniata	30	—	23	6	19	19	[illegible]
8	Ohio City	21	—	16	5	20	1	21
	Mill Creek	20	—	—	20	20	—	20
	St. Mary's	14	—	—	14	14	—	14
	Wabaunsee	19	—	17	1	7	11	19
9	Pawnee	45	—	15	29	40	5	45
	Grasshopper Falls	54	—	19	34	50	3	54
10	Doniphan	33	—	5	14	31	—	33
	Burr Oak	23	—	7	16	22	1	23
	Jesse Padur's	12	—	1	11	12	—	12
11	Ocena	38	—	8	20	38	—	[illegible]
	Kickapoo	20	—	7	18	16	4	20
13	Pleasant Hill	47	—	37	6	45	1	47
	Indianola	19	—	—	18	19	—	19
	Whitfield	7	—	3	4	6	—	7
14	Wolf River	24	—	11	12	18	5	24
	St. Joseph's Bott'm	15	—	4	9	14	1	15
15	Mt. Pleasant	33	—	32	1	30	3	33
16	Easton	71	2	53	19	71	—	73
17	Mission	7	—	6	—	1	3	7
	Total	1,731	46	1,120	564	1,287	453	1,778

N. B.—Poll-book at Leavenworth was destroyed.

The Executive Committee then issued a proclamation reciting the results of the election of the 15th of December, and at the same time provided for an election to be held on the 15th day of January, 1856, for State Officers and members of the General Assembly of the State of Kansas. An election was accordingly held in the several election precincts, the returns of which were sent to the Executive Committee. An abstract of them is contained in the following table:

Abstract of the Election of January 15, 1856.

Precincts.	Gov. C. Robinson	Gov. W. Y. Roberts	Lieut. Gov. W. Y. Roberts	Lt. Gov. M. J. Parrott	Sec. State P. C. Schuyler	G. K. Holliday	Aud'r G. A. Cutler	W. R. Griffith	Treas'r J. A. Wakefield	E. C. K. Garvey	Att. Gen. H. Miles Moore	Rep. Com. M. W. Delahay
Washington	1	29	..	29	1	29	1	29	1	29	30	30
Doniphan	33	..	33	..	33	..	33	..	33	..	31	33
Osawatomie	81	..	80	..	83	..	81	..	83	..	81	[illegible]
Osage	19	..	19	..	19	..	19	..	19	..	19	19
Easton	66	6	66	7	66	7	66	7	64	8	75	73
Burr Oak	24	..	24	..	24	..	24	..	24	..	24	24
St Jos. Bot'm	49	1	49	..	50	..	49	..	50	..	50	50
Pad'n's house	27	..	27	..	27	..	27	..	27	..	27	27
Wolf River	36	..	35	..	36	..	36	..	36	..	36	36
East Douglas	32	3	32	3	32	3	32	3	32	3	31	32
Stanton	31	..	31	..	31	..	31	..	31	..	31	31
Potawatamie	39	..	39	..	39	..	39	..	39	..	39	39
Titus	38	4	38	4	38	4	38	4	38	4	38	38
Blanton	42	35	42	33	55	23	54	24	55	17	76	77
Prairie City	34	46	34	46	27	45	27	46	27	45	72	[illegible]
Pleasant Hill	43	2	43	2	43	2	43	2	43	2	45	44
Mission	10	..	1	9	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	10
Palmyra	35	..	35	..	35	..	35	..	35	..	35	35
Franklin	8	58	8	59	8	58	8	58	8	58	66	66
L. Sugar Cr'k	32	..	32	..	32	..	34	..	34	..	34	34
Little Osage	19	..	19	..	19	..	19	..	19	..	19	19
Topeka	83	61	61	84	77	69	83	62	80	48	145	[illegible]
Tecumseh	1	34	1	34	1	34	1	34	6	34	35	35
Brownsville	3	43	3	33	3	32	3	32	29	..	32	32
Kickapoo	14	51	6	50	14	51	14	51	14	51	65	65
Leavenw'th	94	7	94	7	94	7	94	7	94	7	101	100
Lawrence	385	41	176	245	388	43	380	..	385	35	426	[illegible]
Neosho	..	13	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	13	13
Slough Creek	..	14	14	..	14	..	14	..	14	..	14	14
Wyandot	..	1	1	34	..	35	..	35	..	35	..	1

Precincts.	Sup'e Judges. M. Hunt	S. N. Latta	M. F. Conway	G. W. Smith	W. Johnson	J. A. Wakefield	Rp. S. Co'rt. S. B. McKenzie	E. M. Thurston	Clerk Supreme Court. R. B. Floyd	Printers. John Speer	R. G. Elliott
Washington	1	3	1	9	29	27	29	1	30	1	29
Doniphan	32	31	31	..	..	..	..	32	31	30	..
Osawatomie	81	81	83	..	..	..	..	79	80	82	..
Osage	19	19	19	..	..	..	..	19	19	19	..
Easton	66	73	65	7	7	..	7	65	76	70	7
Burr Oak	24	24	24	..	..	..	..	24	24	24	..
St. Joseph's Bot'm	5	50	50	..	..	..	..	50	6	50	..
Padon's House	27	27	27	..	..	..	..	27	27	27	..
Wolf River	36	36	36	..	..	..	..	36	36	36	..
East Douglas	29	29	29	4	4	..	3	29	31	29	3
Stanton	31	31	31	..	..	..	..	31	31	31	..
Potawatamie	39	39	39	..	..	..	..	39	39	30	..
Titus	38	38	38	4	..	..	4	38	38	34	4
Blanton	55	54	55	28	18	23	26	54	77	54	24
Prairie City	27	27	27	46	45	45	46	27	72	28	46
Pleasant Hill	43	43	43	2	2	2	2	43	45	43	2
Mission	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	..
Palmyra	35	35	35	..	..	..	..	35	35	35	..
Franklin	8	8	8	57	57	48	58	8	66	8	58
Little Sugar Creek	34	34	34	..	..	..	..	34	34	34	..
Little Osage	19	19	19	..	..	..	..	19	19	19	[illegible]
Topeka	84	141	84	61	61	..	61	84	145	94	..
Tecumseh	1	35	1	34	34	..	34	..	35	1	34
Brownsville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	[illegible]
Kickapoo	14	14	14	51	51	51	51	14	65	14	51
Leavenworth	94	101	94	7	7	..	7	94	101	94	7
Lawrence	385	379	371	42	48	38	46	380	427	373	42
Neosho	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	..
Slough Creek	14	4	..	14	14	10	14	..	14	14	14
Wyandot	35	35	35	..	..	..	..	35	35	35	..

* Anthony Floyd 1.

The result of this election was announced by a proclamation by the Executive Committee.

In accordance with the Constitution thus adopted, the members of the State Legislature and most of the State officers met on the day and at the place designated by the State Constitution, and took the oath therein prescribed.

After electing United States Senators, passing some preliminary laws, and appointing a Codifying Committee and preparing a Memorial to Congress, the General Assembly adjourned to meet on the 4th day of July, 1856.

The laws passed were all conditional upon the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union. These proceedings were regular, and in the opinion of your Committee the Constitution thus adopted fairly expresses the will of the majority of the settlers. They now await the action of Congress upon their Memorial.

These elections, whether they were conducted in pursuance of law or not, were not illegal.

Whether the result of them is sanctioned by the action of Congress, or they are regarded as the mere expression of a popular will, and Congress should refuse to grant the prayer of the Memorial, they cannot affect their legality. The right of the people to assemble and express their political opinion, in any form, whether by means of an election or of a convention, is secured to them by the Constitution of the United States, even if the elections are to be regarded as the act of a party, whether political or otherwise, they were proper in accordance with examples, both in States and Territories.

The elections, however, were preceded and followed by acts of violence on the part of those who opposed them, and those persons who approved and sustained the invasion from Missouri were peculiarly hostile to these peaceful movements preliminary to the organization of a State Government. Instances of this violence will be referred to hereafter.

To provide for the election of Delegates to Congress, and at the same time do it in such a manner as to obtain the judgment of the House of Representatives upon the validity of the alleged Legislative Assembly sitting at Shawnee Mission, a Convention was held at Big Springs on the 5th and 6th days of September, 1855. This was a party Convention, and a party calling itself the Free-State Party was then organized. It was in no way connected with the State movement, except that the election of Delegate to Congress was fixed by it on the same day as the election of members of a Constitutional Convention, instead of the day prescribed by the alleged Legislative Assembly. Andrew H. Reeder was put in nomination as Territorial Delegate to Congress, and an election was provided for under the regulations prescribed for the election of March 30, 1855, excepting as to the appointment of officers, and the persons to whom the returns of the elections should be made. The election was held in accordance with these regulations, an abstract of the returns of which is contained in the following table:

Abstract of the election of A. H. Reeder:

District.	Voting Place.	No. Votes.	District.	Voting Place.	No. Votes.
I.	Lawrence	367	IX.	Pawnee	75
	Blanton	77	X.	Big Blue	77
	Palmyra	16		Rock Creek	30
II.	Bloomington	114	XI.	Black Vermillion	14
	Benicia	37	XII.	St. Mary's	19
III.	Brownsville	34		Silver Lake	28
	Topeka	131	XIII.	Pleasant Hill	48
	Tecumseh	81		Palm Precinct	45
	Big Springs	[illegible]		Hickory Point	11
	Camp Creek	7	XIV.	Burr Oak	33
IV.	Willow Springs	54		Doniphan	48
V.	Hampden	32		Palermo	32
	Neosho	16	XV.	Ocena	33
	Stanton	44		Crosby's Store	30
	Osawatomie	74		Jackson Crane's	34
	Pottawatomie	56	XVI.	Leavenworth	508
	Big Sugar Creek	20		Wyandotte	36
	Little Sugar Cr'k	41		Delaware	32
VI.	Scott Town	27		Easton	62
	Columbia	20		Ridge Point	45
	Fayne's	12	XVII.	Wakarusa	7
VII.	Council City	62		Mission	13
VIII.	Waubonse	26	XVIII.	Iowa Point	40
	A. J. Baker	16			
Total					[illegible]

The resolutions passed by this Convention indicate the state of feeling which existed in the Territory in consequence of the invasion from Missouri, and the enactments of the alleged Legislative Assembly. The language of some of the resolutions is violent, and can only be justified either in consequence of the attempts to enforce the grossest acts of tyranny, or for the purpose of guarding against a similar invasion in future.

In the Fall of 1855, there sprang out of the existing discords and excitement in the Territory, two secret Free-State Societies (271.) They were defensive in their character, and were designed to form a protection to their members against unlawful acts of violence and assault. One of the Societies was purely of a local character, and was confined to the town of Lawrence. Very shortly after its organization it produced its desired effect, and then went out of use and ceased to exist (272.) Both Societies were cumbersome, and of no utility except to give confidence to the Free-State men and enable them to know and aid each other in contemplated danger. So far as the evidence shows, they led to no act of violence in resistance to either real or alleged laws (273.)

On the 21st day of November, 1855, F. M. Coleman, a Pro-Slavery man, and Charles W. Dow, a Free-State man, had a dispute about the division line between their respective claims. Several hours afterward, as Dow was passing from a blacksmith's shop toward his claim, and by the cabin of Coleman, the latter shot Dow with a double-barreled gun, loaded with slugs. Dow was unarmed. He fell across the road and died immediately. This was about 1 o'clock P. M. His dead body was allowed to lie where it fell until after sundown, when it was conveyed by Jacob Branson to his house, at which Dow boarded. The testimony in regard to this homicide is voluminous (274,) and shows clearly that it was a deliberate murder by Coleman, and that Harrison Bulkely and a Mr. Hargous were accessories to it. The excitement caused by it was very great among all classes of the settlers. On the 26th, a large meeting of citizens was held at the place where the murder was committed, and resolutions passed that Coleman should be brought to justice. In the meantime Coleman had gone to Missouri, and then to Governor Shannon at Shawnee Mission, in Johnson County. He was there taken into custody by S. J. Jones, then acting as Sheriff. No warrant was issued, or examination had. On the day of the meeting at Hickory Point, Harrison Bradley procured a peace warrant against Jacob Branson, which was placed in the hands of Jones. That same evening, after Branson had gone to bed, Jones came to his cabin with a party of about 25 persons, among whom were Hargous and Buckley—burst open the door and saw Branson in bed. He then drew his pistol, cocked it, and presented it to Branson's breast, and said, "You are my prisoner, and if you move I will blow you through." The others cocked their guns and gathered round him and took him prisoner. They all mounted and went to Buckley's house. After a time they went on a circuitous route towards Blanton's Bridge, stopping to "drink" on the way. As they approached the bridge there were 13 in the party, several having stopped. Jones rode up to the prisoner, and, among other things, told him that he had "heard there were 100 men at your house to-day," and, "that he regretted they were not there, and that they were cheated out of their sport" (275.) In the meantime, the alarm had been given in the neighborhood of Branson's arrest, and several of the settlers, among whom were some who had attended the meeting at Hickory Point that day, gathered together. They were greatly excited; the alleged injustice of such an arrest of a quiet settler under a peace warrant by "Sheriff Jones," aided by two men believed to be accessory to a murder, and who were allowed to be at large, exasperated them, and they proceeded as rapidly as possible by a nearer route than that taken by Jones, and stopped near the house of J. S. Abbott, one of them. They were on foot as Jones' party approached on a canter. The rescuers suddenly formed across the road in front of Jones and his party. Jones halted, and asked, "What's up?" The reply was, "That's what we want to know! What's up?" Branson said, "They have got me a prisoner." Some one in the rescuing party told him to come over to their side. He did so, and dismounted, and the mule he rode was driven over to Jones' party; Jones then left (276.) Of the persons engaged in this rescue three were from Lawrence, and had attended the meeting. Your Committee have deemed it proper to detail the particulars of this rescue, as it was made the groundwork of what is known as the Wakarusa War. On the same night of the rescue the cabins of Coleman and Buckley were burned, but by whom is left in doubt by the testimony.

On the morning of the rescue of Branson, Jones was at the village of Franklin near Lawrence. The rescue was spoken of in the presence of Jones, and more conversation passed between two others in his presence, as to whether it was most proper to send for assistance to Col. Boone in Missouri, or to Gov. Shannon. Jones wrote a dispatch and handed it to a messenger. As soon as he started, Jones said: "That man is taking my dispatch to Missouri, and by G—d I will have revenge before I see Missouri." A person present, who was examined as a witness (277,) complained publicly that the dispatch was not sent to the Governor; and within half an hour one was sent to the Governor by Jones, through Hargous. Within a few days large numbers of men from the State of Missouri gathered and encamped on the Wakarusa. They brought with them all the equipments of war. To obtain them, a party of men under the direction of Judge T. V. Thompson broke into the United States Arsenal and Armory at Liberty, Missouri, and after a forcible detention of Captain Leonard (then in charge), (278,) they took the cannon, muskets, rifles, powder, harness, and indeed all the materials and munitions of war they desired, some of which have never been returned or accounted for.

The chief hostility of this military foray was against the town of Lawrence, and this was especially the case with the officers of the law.

Your Committee can see in the testimony no reason, excuse, or palliation for this feeling. *Up to this time no warrant or proclamation of any kind had been in the hands of any officer against any citizen of Lawrence* (279). No arrest had been attempted, and no writ resisted in that town. The rescue of Branson sprang out of a murder committed thirteen miles from Lawrence, in a detached settlement, and neither the town or its citizens extended any protection to Branson's rescuers (280). On the contrary, two or three days after the rescue, S. N. Wood, who claimed publicly to be one of the rescuing party, wished to be arrested for the purpose of testing the Territorial laws, and walked up to Sheriff Jones and shook hands with him, and exchanged other courtesies. He could have been arrested without any difficulty, and it was his design, when he went to Mr. Jones, to be arrested, but no attempt was made to do so (281.)

It is obvious that the only cause of this hostility is the known desire of the citizens of Lawrence to make Kansas a Free State, and their repugnance to laws imposed upon them by non-residents.

Your Committee do not propose to detail the incidents connected with this foray. Fortunately for the peace of the country, a direct conflict between the opposing forces was avoided by an amicable arrangement. The losses sustained by the settlers in property taken and time and money expended in their own defence, added much to the trials incident to a new settlement. Many persons were unlawfully taken and detained—in some cases, under circumstances of gross cruelty. This was especially so in the arrest and treatment of Dr. G. A. Cutter and G. F. Warren. They were taken without cause or warrant, 12 miles from Lawrence, and when Dr. Cutter was quite sick. They were compelled to go to the camp [illegible] Lawrence, were put into the custody of "Sheriff Jones," who had no process to arrest them—they were taken into a small room used as a liquor shop, which was open and very cold. That night Jones came in with others, and went to "playing poker at 25 cents ante." The prisoners were obliged to sit up all night, as there was no room to lie down, when the men were playing. Jones insulted them frequently, and told one of them he must either "tell or swing." The guard then objected to this treatment of prisoners, and Jones desisted. G. F. Warren thus describes their subsequent condition:

"They then carried us down to their camp; Kelly of *The Squatter Sovereign*, who lives in Atchison, came round and said he thirsted for blood, and said he should like to hang us on the first tree. Cutter was very weak, and that excited him so that he became delirious. They sent for three doctors, who came. Dr. Stringfellow was one of them. They remained there with Cutter until after midnight, and then took him up to the office, as it was very cold in camp."

During the foray, either George W. Clark, or Mr. Burns, murdered Thomas Barber, while the latter was on the highway on his road from Lawrence to his claim. Both fired at him, and it is impossible from the proof to tell whose shot was fatal. The details of this homicide are stated by eye-witnesses (282.)

Among the many acts of lawless violence which it has been the duty of your Committee to investigate, this invasion of Lawrence is the most defenceless. A comparison of the facts proven, with the official statements of the officers of the Government, will show how groundless were the pretexts which gave rise to it. A community in which no crime had been committed by any of its members, against none of whom had a warrant been issued or a complaint made, who had resisted no process in the hands of a real or pretended officer, was threatened with destruction in the name of "law and order," and that, too, by men who marched from a neighboring State with arms obtained by force, and who, in every stage of their progress, violated many laws, and among others the Constitution of the United States (283.)

The chief guilt of it must rest on Samuel Jones. His character is illustrated by his language at Lecompton, where peace was made: "The said Major Clark and Burns both claimed the credit of killing that d—d Abolitionist, and he didn't know which ought to have it. If Shannon hadn't been a d—d old fool, that peace would never have been declared. He would have wiped Lawrence out. He had men and means enough to do it." (284.)

Shortly after the retreat of the forces from before Lawrence, the election upon the adoption of the State Constitution was held at Leavenworth City, on the 15th of December, 1855. While it was proceeding quietly, about noon, Charles Dunn, with a party of others, smashed in the window of the building in which the election was being held, and then jumped into the room where the judges of election were sitting, and drove them off. (285.) One of the clerks of the election snatched up the ballot-box and followed the judges, throwing the box behind the counter of an adjoining room, through which he passed on his way out. As he got to the street door, Dunn caught him by the throat and pushed him up against the outside of the building, and demanded the ballot-box. (286.)

Then Dunn and another person struck him in the face, and he fell into the mud, the crowd rushed on him and kicked him on the head and in his sides (287.) In this manner the election was broken up—Dunn and his party obtaining the ballot-box and carrying it off.

To avoid a similar outrage at the election for State officers, &c., to be held on the 15th of January, 1856, the election for Leavenworth District was appointed to be held at Easton, and the time postponed until the 17th day of January, 1856 (288.) On the way to the election, persons were stopped by a party of men at a grocery, and their guns taken from them (289.) During the afternoon, parties came up to the place of election and threatened to destroy the ballot-box, and were guilty of other insolent and abusive conduct (289.) After the polls were closed, many of the settlers being apprehensive of an attack, were armed in the house where the election had been held until the next morning. Late that night, Stephen Sparks, with his son and nephew, started for home, his route running by the store of a Mr. Dawson, where a large party of armed men had collected. As he approached, these men demanded that he should surrender, and gathered about him to enforce the demand (290.) Information was carried by a man in the company of Mr. Sparks to the house where the election had been held. R. P. Brown and a company of men immediately went down to relieve Mr. Sparks, and did relieve him when he was in imminent danger (291.) Mr. Sparks then started back with Mr. Brown and his party, and while on their way were fired upon by the other party. They returned the fire, and an irregular fight then ensued, in which a man by the name of Cook, of the Pro-Slavery party, received a mortal wound, and two of the Free-State party were slightly wounded.

Mr. Brown, with seven others who had accompanied him from Leavenworth, started on their return home. When they had proceeded a part of the way, they were stopped and taken prisoners by a party of men called the Kickapoo Rangers, under the command of Capt. John W. Martin. They were disarmed and taken back to Easton, and put in Dawson's store, (292.) Brown was separated from the rest of his party, and taken in the office of E. S. Trotter, (293.) By this time several of Martin's party and some of the citizens of the place had become intoxicated, and expressed a determination to kill Brown, (294.) Capt. Martin was desirous to, and did all in his power to save him. Several hours were spent in discovering what should be done with Brown and his party. In the meantime, without the knowledge of his party, Capt. Martin liberated all of Brown's party but himself, and aided them in their escape, (295.) The crowd repeatedly tried to get in the room where Brown was, and at one time succeeded, but were put out by Martin and others. Martin, finding that further effort on his part to save Brown was useless, left and went home. The crowd then got possession of Brown, and finally butchered him in cold blood. The wound of which he died was inflicted with a hatchet by a man of the name of Gibson. After he had been mortally wounded, Brown was sent home with Charles Dunn, and died that night. No attempt was made to arrest or punish the murderers of Brown. Many of them were well-known citizens, and some of them were officers of the law. On the next Grand Jury which sat in Leavenworth County, the Sheriff summoned several of the persons implicated in this murder, (296.) One of them was M. P. Rively, at that time Treasurer of the County. He has been examined as a witness before us. The reason he gives why no indictments were found is, "they killed one of the Pro-Slavery men, and the Pro-Slavery men killed one of the others, and I thought it was about mutual." The same Grand Jury, however, found bills of indictment against those who acted as Judges of the Free-State election. Rively says: "I know our utmost endeavors were made to find out who acted as Judges and Clerks on the 17th of January last, and at all the bogus elections held by the Abolitionists here. We were very anxious to find them out, as we thought them acting illegally."

Your Committee, in their examinations, have found that in no case of crime or homicide, mentioned in the report or in the testimony, has any indictment been found against the guilty party, except in the homicide of Clark by McCrea, McCrea being a Free-State man.

Your Committee did not deem it within their power or duty to take testimony as to events which have transpired since the date of their appointment; but as some of the events tended seriously to embarrass, hinder and delay their investigations, they deem it proper here to refer to them. On their arrival in the Territory the people were arrayed in two hostile parties. The hostility of them was continually increased during our stay in the Territory by the arrival of armed bodies of men who, from their equipments, came not to follow the peaceful pursuits of life, but armed and organized into companies apparently for war—by the unlawful detention of persons and property while passing through the State of Missouri, and by frequent forcible seizures of persons and property in the Territory without legal warrant. Your Committee regret that they were compelled to witness instances of each of these classes of outrages. While holding their session at Westport, Mo., at the request of the sitting Delegate, they saw several bodies of armed men, confessedly citizens of Missouri, march into the Territory on forays against its citizens, but under the pretence of enforcing the enactments before referred to. The wagons of emigrants were stopped in the highways and searched without claim of legal powers, and in some instances all their property taken from them. In Leavenworth City, leading citizens were arrested at noonday in our presence, by an armed force, without any claim of authority, except that derived from a self-constituted Committee of Vigilance, many of whom were Legislative and Executive officers. Some were released on promising to leave the Territory, and others after being detained for a time were formally notified to leave, under the severest penalties. The only offence charged against them was their political opinions, and no one was thus arrested for alleged crime of any grade. There was no resistance to these lawless acts by the settlers, because in their opinion the persons engaged in them would be sustained and reinforced by the citizens of the populous border counties of Missouri, from whence they were only separated by the river. In one case witnessed by your Committee, an application for the writ of *habeas corpus* was prevented by the urgent solicitation of Pro-Slavery men, who insisted that it would endanger the life of the prisoner to be discharged under legal process.

While we remained in the Territory, repeated acts of outrage were committed upon the quiet, unoffending citizens, of which we received authentic intelligence. Men were attacked on the highway, robbed, and subsequently imprisoned. Men were seized and searched, and their weapons of defence taken from them without compensation. Horses were frequently taken and appropriated. Oxen were taken from the yoke while plowing, and butchered in the presence of their owners. One young man was seized in the streets of the town of Atchison, and under circumstances of gross barbarity was tarred and cottoned, and in that condition was sent to his family. All the provisions of the Constitution of the United States securing persons and property are utterly disregarded. The officers of the law, instead of protecting the people, were in some instances engaged in these outrages, and in no instance did we learn that any man was arrested, indicted or punished for any of these crimes. While such offences were committed with impunity, the laws were used as a means of indicting men for holding elections, preliminary to framing a Constitution and applying for admission into the Union as the State of Kansas. Charges of high treason were made against prominent citizens upon grounds which seem to your Committee absurd and ridiculous, and under these charges they are now held in custody and are refused the privilege of bail. In several cases men were arrested in the State of Missouri while passing on their lawful business through that State, and detained until indictments could be found in the Territory.

These proceedings were followed by an offence of still greater magnitude. Under color of legal process, a company of about 700 armed men, the great body of whom your Committee are satisfied were not citizens of the Territory, marched into the town of Lawrence under Marshal Donaldson and S. J. Jones, officers claiming to act under the law, and bombarded and then burned to the ground a valuable hotel and one private house; destroyed two printing presses and material; and then, being released by the officers, whose posse they claimed to be, proceeded to sack, pillage and rob houses, stores, trunks, &c., even to the clothing of women and children. Some of the letters thus unlawfully taken were private ones, written by the contesting Delegate, and they were offered in evidence. Your Committee did not deem that the persons holding them had any right thus to use them, and refused to be made the instruments to report private letters thus obtained.

This force was not resisted, because it was collected and marshaled under the forms of law. But this act of barbarity, unexampled in the history of our Government, was followed by its natural consequences. All the restraints which American citizens are accustomed to pay even to the appearance of law were thrown off; one act of violence led to another; homicides became frequent. A party under H. C. Pate, composed chiefly of citizens of Missouri, were taken prisoners by a party of settlers; and while your Committee were at Westport, a company, chiefly of Missourians, accompanied by the acting delegate, went to relieve Pate and his party, and a collision was prevented by the United States troops. Civil war has seemed impending in the Territory. Nothing can prevent so great a calamity but the presence of a large force of United States troops, under a commander who will with prudence and discretion quiet the excited passions of both parties, and expel with force the armed bands of lawless men, coming from Missouri and elsewhere, who with criminal pertinacity infest the Territory.

In some cases, and as to one entire election district, the condition of the country prevented the attendance of witnesses, who were either arrested or detained while obeying our process, or deterred from so doing. The Sergeant-at-Arms, who served the processes upon them, was himself arrested and detained for a short time by an armed force, claiming to be a posse of the Marshal, but was allowed to proceed upon an examination of his papers, and was furnished with a pass signed by "Warren D. Wilkes, of South Carolina." John Upton, another officer of the Committee, was subsequently stopped by a lawless force on the borders of the Territory, and after being detained and treated with great indignity, was released. He also was furnished with a pass, signed by two citizens of Missouri, and addressed to "Pro Slavery men." By reason of these disturbances we were delayed in Westport, so that while in session there our time was but partially occupied.

But the obstruction which created the most serious embarrassment to your Committee was the attempted arrest of Gov. Reeder, the contesting Delegate, upon a writ of attachment issued against him by Judge Lecompte to compel his attendance as a witness before the Grand Jury of Douglas County. William Fane, recently from the State of Georgia, and claiming to be the Deputy-Marshal, came into the room of the Committee while Gov. Reeder was examining a witness before us, and producing the writ required Gov. Reeder to attend him. Subsequent events have only strengthened the conviction of your Committee that this was a wanton and unlawful interference by the Judge who issued the writ, tending greatly to obstruct a full and fair investigation. Gov. Reeder and Gen. Whitfield alone were fully possessed of that local information which would enable us to elicit the whole truth, and it was obvious to every one that any event which would separate either of them from the Committee would necessarily hinder, delay and embarrass it. Gov. Reeder claimed that under the circumstances in which he was placed, he was privileged from arrest except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace. As this was a question of privilege, proper for the Courts, or for the privileged person alone to determine on his peril, we declined to give him any protection or take any action in the matter. He refused to obey the writ, believing it to be a mere pretence to get the custody of his person, and fearing, as he alleged, that he would be assassinated by lawless bands of men then gathering in and near Lecompton. He then left the Territory.

Subsequently H. Miles Moore, an attorney in Leavenworth City, but for several years a citizen of Weston, Mo., kindly furnished the Committee information as to the residence of persons voting at the elections, and in some cases examined witnesses before us. He was arrested on the streets of that town by an armed band of about thirty men, headed by W. D. Wilkes, without any color of authority, confined, with other citizens, under a military guard for 24 hours, and then notified to leave the Territory. His testimony was regarded as important, and upon his sworn statement that it would endanger his person to give it openly, the majority of your Committee deemed it proper to examine him *ex parte*, and did so.

By reason of these occurrences, the contestant, and the party with and for whom he acted, were unrepresented before us during a greater portion of the time, and your Committee were required to ascertain the truth in the best manner they could.

Your Committee report the following facts and conclusions as established by the testimony:

First—That each election in the Territory held under the organic or alleged Territorial law has been carried by organized invasions from the State of Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights secured to them by the organic law.

Second—That the alleged Territorial Legislature was an illegally-constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are, therefore, null and void.

Third—That these alleged laws have not, as a general thing, been used to protect persons and property and to punish wrong, but for unlawful purposes.

Fourth—That the election under which the sitting Delegate, JOHN W. WHITFIELD, holds his seat, was not held in pursuance of any valid law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of those resident citizens who voted for him.

Fifth—That the election under which the contesting Delegate, ANDREW H. REEDER, claims his seat, was not held in pursuance of law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of the resident citizens who voted for him.

Sixth—That ANDREW H. REEDER received a greater number of votes of resident citizens than JOHN W. WHITFIELD, for Delegate.

Seventh—That in the present condition of the Territory a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well-guarded election law, the selection of impartial Judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election.

Eighth—That the various elections held by the people of the Territory preliminary to the formation of the State Government, have been as regular as the disturbed condition of the Territory would allow; and that the Constitution passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

As it is not the province of your Committee to suggest remedies for the existing troubles in the Territory of Kansas, they content themselves with the foregoing statement of facts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. A. HOWARD,
JOHN SHERMAN.

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(240) W. H. Chick, Mr. Riddlesbarger. (243) Wm. Barbour.
(244) Charles Robinson.
(245) A. Payne.
(246) R. R. Rees.
(247) Statutes, page 718. (248) Statutes, page 188.
(249) Statutes, pages 168, 227, 712. (250) 330. (251) 475.
(252) Statutes, page 330. (253) p. 335. (254) p. 332. (255) pp. 123, 339, 516. (256) p. 486. (257) p. 332.
(258) Statutes, page 84. (259) p. 333.
(260) Samuel Smith and Edward Oakley. (261) D. W. Flint. (262) John Landis. (263) Robert Morrow, E. Jenkins, S. C. Westfall. (264) A. White, T. Wolverton, J. Reid. (265) L. M. Cox, L. A. Prather. (266) R. C. Westfall. (267) E. B. Cook, J. Hamilton. (268) B. C. Westfall. (269) G. F. Warren, H. Miles Moore. (270) J. W. Stephens.
(271) Pat Laughlin, Francis. (272) G. P. Lowry, A. H. Reeder. (273) Lowry, Reeder and M. F. Conway.
(274) Wm. and Nicholas McKinney, D. T. Jones and wife, Thomas Brown, F. M. Coleman and others.
(275) Jacob Branson.
(276) Jacob Branson.
(277) L. A. Prather. (278) Luther Leonard.
(279) William Shannon, Charles Robinson.
(280) G. P. Lowry and Charles Robinson.
(281) Charles Robinson.
(282) Robert T. Barber, Thomas W. Pierson, Jane W. Colborn and others. (283) Article 4 of the Amendments.
(284) Harrison Nichols. (285) George Wetherell, Geo. H. Keller. (286) George Wetherell.
(287) George Wetherell, George W. Hallis. (288) J. C. Green, Henry J. Adams, Joseph H. Bird. (289) Stephen Sparks.
(290) Stephen Sparks. (291) George A. Taylor, Stephen Sparks, J. H. Bird. (292) Henry J. Adams, George A. Taylor, W. P. Kirby, John H. Martin, Wiley Williams.
(293) Henry J. Adams, J. W. Martin. (294) Wiley Williams, J. W. Martin, H. J. Adams. (295) H. J. Adams, G. A. Taylor, J. H. Bird, Wiley Williams.
(296) M. P. Rively.

Harvesting.

The Wheat crop in most of the Southern and Southwestern States, is rapidly approaching maturity, and will generally be soon ready for the sickle. In some localities, harvesting has already commenced, with encouraging prospects of a good result. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 23d inst., says that "some of the farmers in Culpepper have commenced harvesting. One or two of the farmers in the immediate neighborhood of Alexandria have also commenced. In Clark, also, some are at work, we learn; generally, the whole County will be busy in securing the wheat in about a week from this time."

The Louisville *Journal*, of the 21st, says that "the farmers in this vicinity have commenced cutting wheat, and we learn the yield is fair. Our accounts from other parts of the State are to the same effect."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says, new white Wheat of the finest quality is now coming into that market, and that in a few days they will have new Flour for sale.

Two clergymen of the Establishment have been received into the Roman Catholic Church. One is Rev. F. Temple, M. A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, late Principal of the Government Training College at Kneller-hall; and the other is a son of the celebrated Rev. Dr. ARNOLD, of Rugby.

COMMENCEMENTS.

New-York University—Annual Commencement.

The Annual Commencement of the University of New-York took place yesterday, at Rev. Dr. McElroy's new church, in Fourteenth-street. Chancellor Ferris presided. On the platform were seated the Council and Faculty, and in the gallery was an excellent band of music. The exercises began at 10 o'clock, and ended at 2. The Latin Salutatory address was delivered by Charles W. Opdyke, of New-York; the English Salutatorian, with Oration, by Charles H. Van Brunt, of Fort Hamilton, L. I. Other Orations followed, in this order:

Money—By Wm. G. Wheelwright, New-York.
The Allegiance—By John Owen, New-York.
Contemned its Reward—By Edwin M. Felt, N. Y.
Poetry of the Bible—By J. H. Ackerman, New-York.
The Man of Theory—By Wm. Starling, New-York.
The French Revolution—By A. H. Macoubrey, N. Y.
Development of the Passions—By G. Chevalier, N. Y.
Grandeur of the Soul—By Ira W. Steward, N. Y.
Valedictory, with Oration—By Wm. S. Opdyke, N. Y.

The young gentlemen generally had their parts well committed to memory, and for their reward received liberal showers of bouquets. The greatest apparent faults were stiffness of attitude and want of modulation of voice. Mr. Starling, who treated of "the Man of Theory," was a disciple of Mr. Gradgrind, wanting only facts—stiff and stern. Mr. Macoubrey spoke of the French Revolution and "the dismembered head" of Marie Antoinette. Mr. Chevalier was enthusiastic in praise of women. Mr. Steward referred to "lots of Christians in this Nineteenth Century," and pronounced Michael Angelo's name with a hard *g*. A reference to the Sumner outrage and a reflection upon Slavery, brought down a tempest of applause for Mr. Steward. With the exception of a few such immaterial slips as those we have indicated, the performances of the Graduating class were very satisfactory.

The Class of 1856 numbers twelve, as follows:

James H. Ackerman,	Charles W. Opdyke,
Gabriel Chevalier,	John G. Ryerson,
Edwin M. Felt,	William Starling,
Anthony P. Macoubrey,	Ira W. Steward,
John Owen,	Charles H. Van Brunt,
William S. Opdyke,	Wm. G. Wheelwright.

The following degrees were also conferred:

IN COURSE.

A. M.

Rev. Samuel S. Potter, of the Class of 1848. Alfred Shapter, P. Harwood Vernon, Benj. A. Sheldon, of Class of 1853.

M. D.

Joseph Bluxome, New-York. James H. Patterson, New-Jersey. Joseph Crawford, Canada. Solomon Andrews, Jr., New-Jersey. Asa P. Meylert, Pennsylvania. P. H. Vandeweyde, New-York. John C. Draper, New-York. James H. Bedell, New-Jersey.

HONORARY.

D. D.

Rev. Alexander G. Fraser, President of the College of Poonah, India. Rev. Robert Irvine, Pastor of Knox Church, Hamilton, C. W. Rev. Wm. W. Blauvelt, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Lansington, N. J. Rev. Abraham Polhemus, Pastor of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Hopewell, N. J.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

George Cook, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon. George Sharswood, Senior Professor in Law Department of University of Pennsylvania.

HONORARY M. D.

Stephen Templeton Speer, Cheltenham, England.

PREMIUMS FOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Freshman Class—Best in Greek, to Myers S. Isaacs. Best in Latin, to Myers S. Isaacs and J. Moore. Best in Mathematics, Myers S. Isaacs.

Sophomore Class—Best in Latin, to F. H. Adams. Best in Greek, to Samuel T. Carter. Best in Mathematics, to Edward L. Snyder, New-York.

The attrition between the Students and the Faculty, to which we made reference not long ago, produced a perceptible effect at Commencement. The attendance at the church was much smaller than is usual on these occasions, and the students were neither numerous nor remarkably enthusiastic. It is understood that the lads desired to have Commencement Day celebrated in some other building, but the authorities overruled the Theatre on conscientious grounds and chose the up-town church. The boys were not pleased.

UNIVERSITY ALUMNI.

ANNUAL MEETING—IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING—YOUNG AMERICA.

The annual meeting of the Association of the Alumni of the University was held at the Astor House in the evening, and was followed by the Strawberry Festival and other good things. Mr. George H. Moore, President, took the chair. The attendance was large.

Prof. Thomas B. Stirling, made an address upon the "Alumni View of the University." He declared that the Association of Alumni had in view three specific objects: 1. To cherish and strengthen the bond of literary brotherhood; 2. To promote the welfare and elevate the character of Alma Mater; and 3. To aid in advancing education throughout this country and the world. The first object, he contended, was gained by assembling on such occasions as this; the second won when the Alumnus honored the early training received at the hands of Alma Mater; the third was to be attained by taking active part in educational discussions. It was the third view to which the orator gave his especial attention, considering it as the "Alumni view of the University." Reference was made to former addresses by Profs. Mason, Henry, Draper, Martin, and Ex-Chancellor Mathews, covering different grounds, and compressing together much information. In the same line of discussion, Mr. Stirling exalted the University. The liberal professions, he said, were the natural leaders of the multitude, in matters too high for merely popular intelligence; yet this influence is very much less now than formerly; and in order to regain a high position, there is need of raising the standard of professional education. Medicine, however, according to the speaker, requires no great amount of erudition. For although it has numbered in its ranks the most illustrious scholars—though Hippocrates, *Pater Medicinae*, wrote in Greek, and though nineteen out of twenty of medical notabilities have recorded their experience and observations in Latin—still the history of every class settles the convictions of the most skeptical, that very good doctors may be made of very sorry scholars, whose sole test of literary qualification required—the graduation thesis—shows an utter obliviousness of even the luxury of English Grammar and spelling. This (said Mr. S.) is the exceeding great reproach of the medical faculty. The ability to read Latin and to find the root of a Greek derivative, should at least be required. But in the absence of a controlling power, there is small hope even of this. And if this is all the direct aid, in their high aims, that colleges may reasonably expect from the learned professions, how much less they may hope to receive from professions whose pretensions to learning are but of yesterday, whose foundations are laid in sciences of origin too recent to require for their successful pursuit even the small knowledge requisite to enable one to hunt up a derivative in their modern terminology. No; their safety and usefulness depend upon their retiring to their proper sphere, and maintaining and fully developing their legitimate office of discipline, not instruction,—nor longer seek to give what they were never calculated to afford. Let them say in good faith and candor to the practical man, we cannot give a practical education in your sense of the term; it is incompatible with the fidelity we owe to the views of our founders, and to our own conscientious convictions. But we will give you or any of your brethren who may desire it, what we deem of the highest practical value; what will make you a man in the fullest sense of the word; what will give you habits of clear, systematic and independent thought, will sharpen your penetration, invigorate your powers of reasoning, teach you to analyze, to chasten and refine your taste, subdue to method your vagrant imagination, and confer upon you the priceless gift of lucid and forcible utterance. Colleges and professional schools may dignify and shed a lustre over each other. The speaker dwelt upon the history of University Medical Schools, commended highly the work they had accomplished, by educating men to a high standard, and added:

Well may the University be proud of its Medical Faculty, for to them, undoubtedly, belongs the honor of originating the measures that have added thirty-two teachers in science, of the highest order, to the great teaching force of the City—and of drawing to the Lecture Rooms of these Professors 559 students, in daily attendance, that would otherwise have found superior attractions elsewhere. Of these the University School had, last year, 397—the lion's share justly due to her enterprise and and spirit. There are found, in her halls, men who are to be the future oracles of their circles in every State and Territory of this Union, and in many foreign countries, as well as the ministers of an art which, if not strictly Divine, has its duties and relations that are sacred—who are to carry messages of joy or woe to the sick and helpless, as well as words of warning counsel to those rejoicing in the lustiness of exuberant health. And often do I wish that every youth in the land could listen to the impressive sermons, there given, on subjects of the most vital importance to the welfare of the race—sermons far more effective, in their way, than can ever come from the pulpit.

Thus you see that in one department of University instruction, there has been introduced that fullness and perfection which we all long to see in operation in every department, and that, too, by the devoted labors of a very few lovers of science, who had the breadth of vision to comprehend the noble advantages of the position of our City, with respect to the education of the country, and the spirit to undertake their development.

Law Schools found favor with the speaker. In regard to them he said:

I know full well the great ability of many at the New-York Bar; their extensive general culture; their zeal in the cause of liberal learning; their enlightened interest in every movement for the elevation of their own and other professions; and it has been the cause of wonder to me, in case the great lights of legal science amongst us, are too much engrossed in personal concerns, to find their interest in being identified with such an institution, that the juniors do not enter upon the work and make for themselves a ladder whereby to mount to fame and practice.

He favored scientific schools, and discussed their merits at some length, and in closing went back to the point where he started, saying:

If Colleges then must continue to emulate the rank of Universities, and in addition to do the work of the Grammar School, they ought to be encouraged to increase the amount of assistance rendered to the under-graduate. The time of the daily sessions should be doubled at once—the curriculum extended a year at either end—the number of Professors tripled, by adding a higher order of teachers, and also a lower order than we now have. It would require, in Greek for instance, three men to do properly the work devolving now upon one, looking at the immaturity of mind and deficient preparation of the present College Classes.

A LAW SCHOOL.

The Committee appointed last year to consider the subject of the establishment of a Law School in connection with the University made the following report:

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed by the Alumni of the University of the City of New-York at its annual meeting, held at the Chapel of the University, on the 27th day of June, 1855, to take into consideration the subject of the establishment of a *Law School* in connection with the University, beg leave to offer the following report:

The Council of the University have repeatedly announced to the public that "the plan of the University embraces the whole circle of liberal studies under the direction of three Faculties:

1. The Faculty of Science and Letters,
2. The Faculty of Medicine, and
3. The Faculty of Laws,

the original plan of the University having contemplated no Faculty of Theology.

The Faculty of Science and Letters embraces ten Professors, including the Chancellor, selected from the first scholars of the age in their several departments. The Faculty of Medicine is composed of seven Professors, embracing some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in the medical profession. These two faculties have under their instruction more than 400 students.

The Faculty of Law is composed of one Professor, without one student in his department. By a resolution of the Council of the University, passed June 2, 1835, a plan was adopted for the organization of the Law Faculty, and the present distinguished Professor appointed. Twenty-one years have passed, and nothing has been accomplished or attempted, except the delivery of not more than three lectures. A Law Faculty still exists, but not one student is benefited. It is merely a form without vitality—a name without substance.

By the plan adopted more than twenty-one years ago, this department was to be "organized upon an extensive scale," and the course of instruction "to accord with the dignity of the profession to be taught." It was to be founded upon a plan at once "stable, appropriate and expansive." There was to be a Senior, a Junior, and a Primary Department, and the principal Professor was to be the head of the Faculty. The whole time required to complete the contemplated course of studies was to be three years. The first year was to be devoted to the study of the Law of Nature, the Law of Nations, History of American Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, principles of Legislation, and interpretation of Statutes. The second year was to be devoted to the study of Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence. The third year was to be devoted to the study of the Roman Law, forensic duties and professional ethics.

The Department thus organized "upon an extensive scale," with a course of instruction "in accordance with the dignity of the science intended to be taught," although founded upon a plan "at once stable, appropriate and expansive," has proved a complete failure.

Your Committee are, therefore, of the opinion that it would be useless to make the attempt to infuse life into that department organized upon a plan prepared 21 years ago. They believe that the City of New-York affords advantages to the law student which can be found in no other part of the United States. Trials of all grades of criminals, from the murderer to the petty thief, are constantly occurring. The numerous Civil Courts constantly in session afford opportunities to students to see the civil practice in all its various forms. In the trials of the more important civil and criminal cases skill and talent are displayed which are unrivaled in any part of the world. Students from all parts of the United States have long been desirous of obtaining these advantages. The experiment of establishing Medical Schools in this City has long been attended with great success. The Medical Faculty of the University have at several different times had under their instruction nearly four hundred students, and the last course of lectures was delivered to more than three hundred students. The Faculty of Medicine have their department almost entirely under their own control. They have adopted the plan of allowing their students to study at home, in their own States, for more than two-thirds of the year, and requiring them to spend some three or four months only in each year in the City of New-York. That period of time is occupied in listening to oral lectures, in attendance upon the various hospitals, and attending charity patients in the City. The sums paid by the students for such instruction often amount to more than $40,000 per annum, which amount is principally divided among the Professors of the Medical Faculty.

Your Committee are of the opinion that a Law School, established upon the same plan as the Medical department of the University, in which a course of oral lectures would be annually delivered, and such course not in any instance to extend beyond the period of four months, would prove eminently successful. The price of tuition should not exceed $100 per annum, and, at the end of the second course of lectures, each student who has attended two full courses, and is otherwise qualified, should receive an honorary testimonial from the Faculty of Law, or from the Council of the University, if such Law School should be connected with the University.

Your Committee therefore recommend that a Law School be at once established in the City of New-York, to be connected with the University of the City of New-York, if a satisfactory arrangement can be made with the Council of the University. If not, that it be connected with such other literary institution as shall be most likely to secure the success of the enterprise.

2. That a joint Committee, consisting of three members of the Alumni of the University and three members of the Bar at large, be now appointed to effect the establishment of such Law School, and to effect its permanent connection with the University or other literary institution.

3. That in the establishment of such Law School said Committee have power to appoint a Board of Legal Instruction, to consist of a President of said Board, and as many Professors as said Committee shall deem expedient.

4. That it be the duty of the President of the Board of Legal Jurisdiction to preside during the delivery of all lectures, and to have a general supervision of the Department of Instruction.

5. That the President and Professors deliver before the students at least two oral lectures each day, in pursuance of such plan as they shall agree upon at the stated meetings of the Board of Instruction, and that a part of each day be spent in forensic discussion, and in witnessing the civil and criminal practice in the several Courts in the City.

6. That the course of instruction embrace the whole theory of Government, State, national and universal, in its legislative, judicial and executive departments, that it may be eminently useful to all young men who are preparing to act as statesmen, jurists, or business men.

7. That the first annual course of lectures commence on the third Monday in September, 1856, and continue fourteen weeks.

8. That the tuition be established at $100 for each course of lectures, payable in advance, and that honorary testimonials be awarded to each student who attends two full courses of lectures, and is otherwise qualified.

9. That the Committee hereby appointed have the control of the pecuniary interests of the department, and that the President of the Alumni of the University be an *ex-officio* member of said Committee.

Which report is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM B. WEDGEWOOD, }
A. OAKEY HALL, } Committee.
GEORGE H. MOORE, }

The report was adopted, and the Committee appointed as follows: Messrs. W. B. Wedgewood, A. Oakey Hall, Theo. E. Tomlinson, of the Alumni; and Messrs. James T. Brady, Wm. M. Evarts and Edwards Pierrepont, of the Bar.

The Alumni then reelected the officers of last year, and went into a feast of "fat things and wine on the lees," and were having a good time till well on towards midnight.

Rutgers Female Institute—Annual Commencement.

On Tuesday afternoon, the blooming damsels of Rutgers Institute had their usual annual little family party of two thousand people in Dr. Krebs' Church. It was the Seventeenth Commencement of that excellent Institution. At 3 o'clock the officers and their guests left the Institute building and filed away, two by two, followed by the young ladies, till they reached the church in Rutgers-street, where a great crowd of witnesses assembled early. The exercises of Commencement lasted till nearly the hour that was appointed for the going down of the Sun, but there was no lack of attention, though the house was hot and the reports very long.

To begin with, there was a song of greeting, written by a pupil and set to music by Mr. S. Lasar, the efficient and very popular instructor in music, who was so highly complimented by the Committee. A prayer by Chancellor Ferris ushered in the reports. The reports were read in turn from the Third, Second and First Departments, by Reverends T. E. Smith, Ferris and McKee, and the Prize Compositions by Rev. Mr. [illegible], Rev. Dr. Campbell and Rev. Mr. McKee. In the first Department, the Gold Medal for Composition was awarded to Sarah C. Youngblood of Montgomery, Orange County; and the Gold Medal for the Prize Poem to Ida Crosby of New-York. This Poem, entitled "On the Plains and Among the Mountains," was a production of remarkable merit, receiving the highest commendations from the Committee. It was not read in a manner calculated to set forth its beauties. The second poetical prize was won by Lorena Jones; subject—"Fame." The second-best prose composition was the "Language of Painting," by Nannie Barton. Eleven young ladies received favorable mention for creditable compositions. In the Second Department, the gold medal for composition was awarded to Fannie Hamilton; subject—"Lessons from Nature." In the Third Department, gold medal to Lizzie H. Young; subject—"The Mother's Prayer." Penmanship—Grace S. Chalmers won the gold medal, and Viviana Snowden a premium. Miss Chalmers also received the gold medal for French composition, and another gold medal for proficiency in Mathematics. A large number of other premiums were awarded, but these were the principal. In Geography, Julia Norris and Elizabeth H. Young were so nearly equal that the Committee declared themselves unable to decide between them. For the best-drawn Map, Viviana Snowden received the prize. The Committee on Music, consisting of Charles Seymour, Theodore Hagen, and J. Lasar, reported their entire satisfaction with the exercises of the young ladies, and bestowed liberal encomiums upon the thorough theoretical instruction imparted by Mr. Lasar. They also added their testimony to the sentiment uttered by their predecessors of a former year, in favor of the example set by Rutgers Institute to other educational establishments, in assigning to Music a prominent place in the system of instruction. The exercises of the pupils were of the most creditable character. The Graduates' Song, set to music by Mr. Lasar, was understood to be the production of Miss Ida Crosby, who composed the Prize Poem. It began

'Mid the smiles and music cheerful
One sad strain to-day we bring;
Joy is silent, love is tearful,
While our low farewell we sing.

The Institute registers 380 pupils. It is conducted upon the same plan as in past years, and gives tokens of health. Rev. Dr. Krebs is the new President, and Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Principal. The graduating class this year numbers 14 young ladies, whose names are as follows:

Ada B. Aylward, Grace S. Chalmers, Jeannie S. Gray, Lorena Jones, Agnes A. Lane, Amelia T. Schwarzwaelder, Maria S. Wright, New-York; Hannah W. Dawson, Newark, N. J.; Mary A. Gilbert, New-Haven, Conn.; Mary J. Ostrander, Hinsdale, N. Y.; Dora B. Robinson, Flatbush, N. Y.; Adaline E. Talcott, Rockton, Ill.; Libbie M. Vermilye, Clinton, N. Y.; Sarah C. Youngblood, Montgomery, N. Y.

The closing ceremonies were the distributions of awards to the most proficient pupils in the seven departments. This scene is entertaining. The little ones, especially, displayed warm approval of the presentation books and fancy articles which testify to their good behavior. The [illegible] receive their presents, and march back in perfect order, and the audience stretches its neck to see and enjoy the sport.

After the ceremonies were ended, a touching scene occurred. Chancellor Ferris, in a speech that made his hearers very sorry, resigned the Presidency of the Institute, which office he has held, with great acceptance, for a number of years. Dr. Krebs is elected President in his place. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by Joseph Hoxie and Mr. Leveridge, and there were moist eyes among the girls as the venerable Chancellor retired from a scene with which he had come to be identified.

Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.

The exercises preliminary to Commencement of Rutgers College, opened on Monday last, with the Baccalaureate Address of President Frelinghuysen to the Graduating Class. It was a noble production, well worthy of its excellent author.

Tuesday noon the Alumni assembled in the College Chapel. After prayer, by Rev. Dr. Gosman, the orator, Wm. H. Jansen, Esq., was introduced, who addressed the audience on "the College and the Spirit of the Age."

In the evening, the Alumni again met. Gov. Price presided, Rev. Dr. Messler led in prayer, and Rev. Dr. Junkin then delivered the Annual Oration. It concluded as follows:

For thirty years past, our relation to the African race has opposed the grand providential problem of the nineteenth century. God has painted black and brought to our shores 3,000,000 of people. Why did he bring them? Had he no purposes? Does he work by guess? Behold his doings. He has Christianized more than three millions of his sable sons! more perfectly than any equal mass of humanity, except in Britain and America. In 230 years he has civilized and Christianized more human beings among this people than has been effected by all the labors of churches for the last thousand years.

Though rough and coarse, this race has a higher civilization than that of France. What does God mean to do with this Africo-American race? Make use of them to tear down the Temple of Liberty, and extinguish the hopes of the world? Who believes it? He will take them back to their fathers' sepulchres, in sufficient numbers to use them for the civilization and Christianization of a mighty continent! Here is the grand problem and its solution. The speaker suggested, in conclusion, a way by which this might be harmoniously effected. Let each of the States pass the same laws, requesting Congress to extend their power by adopting this amendment to the Constitution. Congress shall have power to appropriate the sum of $5,000,000 annually for the removal to Africa of such colored persons as are free, or may become free, and are willing to go. This would be a revival of Mr. Monroe's plan, as to recaptured Africans, and leave the question of Slavery with the consciences of individuals. It would give the United States Government no power over it, while it opened a door for a return of a captive African to his own land. This plan must begin in the Southern States. It would free a half-million free negroes from real bondage, would civilize untold millions in the forests of Africa, and would save the Union.

The address was received in a most flattering manner by the audience.

In the evening an immense audience assembled as usual at the junior exhibition.

The orators delivered themselves in the following order:

INVOCATION.

Woman's Influence—T. A. Talmage, Brooklyn, L. I.
The Sublimity of the Bible—Albert V. Gulick, Griggstown, N. J.
The Scholar's Hope—Peres R. Bonney, New-Brunswick, N. J.
The Warrior and Statesman—David A. Ryerson, Pompton, N. J.
The Sword and Sickle—John Scudder, Madras, India.
The Foundation of our Republic—George H. Peck, Schenectady, N. Y.
John Sobieski—DeWitt T. Reily, Holmdel, N. J.
The Mysterious Queen—J. Willard Schermerhorn, Schodack, N. Y.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat may be sown at any time before the 15th of July in this latitude, though we think the sooner now the better. When sown too late there is danger of its being nipped by early frost. It will grow on almost any dry light soil, though a large yield per acre can be looked for only on one somewhat fertile. Sandy loams are its favorite soils. They should be well pulverized with the plow or harrow. Green, or fresh manures are injurious. It is usually sown broadcast.

The demand for good buckwheat flour has largely increased during a few years past, owing to improvements in the mills for hulling and producing a nice article for "flap-jacks." We have paid from five to ten cents per pound for good buckwheat flour, and the price of the first qualities has almost uniformly been above that of the finest wheat flour during two or three years past. The ease with which this crop is cultivated, its comparative certainty, and its adaptability to poorer soils, render it worthy of more attention than it has yet received from farmers.

Cigar ashes will be found an invaluable remedy for the bite of the mosquito and other insects. Wet the ashes and rub them on the part, and the stinging sensation will be extracted almost instantly. The reason of this is that ashes contain alkali, which neutralize the acid of the poison.

The women of Moscow, in Clermont Co., Ohio, to the number of forty, formed themselves into a company on Saturday last, and proceeding to the premises of every grog-seller in the town, with great violence destroyed all the liquor they could get into their possession.

Fifty families from Virginia, of the denomination called "United Brethren," all in favor of Freedom, have, through their ministers, selected a settlement six miles south of Lawrence, on the Santa Fe road, in Kansas, and are now preparing to emigrate.

During the thunderstorm at Savannah, Ga., on the 25th inst., three men on board the brig *Ganges*, were struck by lightning. They were not killed, however—only stunned for some fifteen minutes.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provision and Other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE, }
Thursday, July 3, 1856. }

Restricted receipts, enhanced claims of factors, and high freights, have operated, during the past week, as a check upon trade in Breadstuffs, which recent European advices decidedly favored.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week did not exceed 108,700 bbls. of Flour, 386,000 bushels of Wheat, 216,500 bushels of Corn, and 63,700 bushels of Rye—indicating a general decrease of about 7,740 bbls. of Flour, 61,000 bushels of Wheat, 133,500 bushels of Corn, and 19,300 bushels of Rye, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which embraced about 116,440 bbls. of Flour, 447,000 bushels of Wheat, 350,000 bushels of Corn, and 83,000 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 254,700 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

The receipts of Breadstuffs have been pretty large, but not at all equal to the daily sales, and our available supplies, especially of desirable lots, are now considerably less extensive than they were a week ago. This circumstance tends to increase the confidence of factors, who have been much encouraged by the late accounts from the markets of the Old World. The reports of comparatively fine weather in both hemispheres, do not seem to exert anything like an injurious influence on our markets.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, the leading descriptions of Wheat Flour close about 50c. ⅌ bbl. higher, with reduced supplies and an animated demand, mostly for export. Wheat has advanced 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel. Desirable lots are sparingly offered, though these only are much needed. Corn is a shade dearer, closing firmly and buoyantly, with a very moderate supply of sound. Rye has deteriorated a trifle, under a pressure to sell, while buyers moved with less freedom. Oats have improved 3c.@4c. ⅌ bushel. They are not so abundant, though being in more active demand.

Cotton has been very quiet throughout the week. Parties continue to disagree about prices. Holders ask previous full rates, but purchasers will not pay so much. The old crop is now nearly all marketed; the new crop promises well. Our available stock of Cotton here now is only about 49,000 bales, against about 87,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 809,091 bales over those of last year. The total Exports, so far this season, are 759,794 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports now, are but 17,476 bales heavier than those at the same time in 1855. The stocks remaining in interior towns at the South, embrace about 20,059 bales, against 23,428 bales at the corresponding period last year.

Provisions have generally been in good request at strengthening prices. The packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn contained, on the 1st inst., 33,[illegible] bbls. of Pork, and [illegible] bbls. and tcs. of Beef, —against [illegible] bbls. of Pork and 20,[illegible] bbls. and tcs. of Beef, same date last year.

[illegible] have presented no remarkably new features. Coffee and Molasses have been rather quiet, yet very firm. Sugars have been in active demand and have again slightly advanced. Teas have varied little. The available stocks, on the 1st inst., included 111,583 pkgs. of Coffee, 6,095 hhds. and 1,585 bbls. of Molasses,—with 50,291 hhds., and 7,322 boxes of Sugar.

Dry Goods are without improvement in demand or value. The current imports are pretty ample but they are generally composed of fabrics needed for the early Autumn trade, and are not now being pressed on the market.

Hemp is attracting more attention and is advancing. The stock on the 1st inst. comprised 1,696 bales of American, and 9,779 bales of foreign.

Hides are improving in demand and value. Stock on the 1st inst. 92,156, against 129,514 same date last year.

Leather is brisker and a shade dearer.

Rice has been more sought after at an advance of nearly 25c. ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock on the 1st inst. 3,8[illegible] tcs., against 5,519 tcs. on the 1st ult.

Tobacco is pretty brisk and very firm. Stock on the 1st inst. 4,904 hhds. Domestic Leaf, 6,283 bales Spanish, and 34,287 pkgs. Manufactured, against 6,310 hhds. Domestic Leaf, 2,008 bales Spanish, and 34,226 pkgs. Manufactured same date last year.

Wool has been rather lightly dealt in at essentially unaltered rates.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET, and at the New-York Yards, Forty-fourth-street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street, and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to those regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	......	3268	35	769	666	1423
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	390	40	96	5820	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	131	64	173	6341	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	142	72	64	......	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	200	......	......	......	......
Total for week	......	4146	210	1095	12907	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	[illegible]
Receipts for week ending to-day	[illegible]
Receipts for corresponding week last year	[illegible]
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	[illegible]
Total receipts for week ending to-day	[illegible]
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	[illegible]

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the [illegible] at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1827	......	......	133	203
Hudson River Railroad	1101	......	......	......	1083
Hudson River Boats	179	......	......	112	137
Harlem Railroad	......	35	769	420	......
Camden & Amboy R. R.	72	......	......	......	......
On foot	104	......	......	......	......

The Beeves at Allerton's were derived from the following States:

Ohio	1174	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	379	Texas	118
Illinois	742	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	741	Michigan	—
Indiana	331	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	—	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices, to-day, as compared with last week, are nearly 1c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium cattle	10c. @10½c.	10½c. @11c.
First quality	9½c. @10c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	8½c. @ 9c.	9½c. @10c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8½c. @ 9c.
Poorest quality, few	—c. @ —	— @ 8½c.
General selling prices	8½c. @10c.	9c. @10½c.
Average of all sales about	9c. @ 9¼c.	—c. @10c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 8½c.@9c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at [illegible]. O'Brien reports Beeves at 8c.@9½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We found considerable difficulty in ascertaining the prices to-day, and especially in fixing a general average of all sales. This was owing to the large number on sale, their being unusually scattered outside as well as in the regular yards, and above all to the great difference in the prices obtained by different dealers for the same grades of cattle. Within the same hour we saw a lot in one yard sold at full 10c., while an equally good lot in another yard went off at little above 8c. Judging from the majority of sales which we witnessed, we should put the average price at 9c., and many owners were quite sure they did not obtain that figure for medium droves. The butchers, on the contrary, or many of them, asserted that they had paid 9½c.@10c. for ordinary animals.

As a matter of curiosity, we made out our prices early in the afternoon, exactly as given above, and privately submitted them in succession to an equal number of sellers and buyers, with the following results: Seven sellers said the prices were too high; five said they were right; and one called them too low. Nine buyers called them too low, and four thought them right. We are quite sure, from a comparison of a large number of transpiring sales, that the true figure for the average of the day's transactions lies between 9c. and 9½c., probably between 9c. and 9¼c., that is, reckoning the true weight of the cattle, and not their nominal or called weight.

As seen above, the receipts for the week have been above those of the corresponding week last year, and also quite above the yearly average. With the diminished demand at this season, there was probably an excess of five or six hundred cattle brought in this week. This will not materially affect the succeeding markets, as a number of country buyers, who have been on hand for several weeks waiting such an opportunity, to-day laid in pretty largely. We saw a farmer from Connecticut purchase 70 fair animals for grazing on his own farm, and he was looking for 50 or 60 more for his neighbors. Contrary to our expectation there were not a great number in the yards at 6 P. M., though many of the late sales were quite low.

The surplus this week mainly resulted from a diminished demand from the East, though a rather larger number than usual chanced to be forwarded from the West; 1,827 came in over the Erie Railroad alone.

There appears to be plenty of Cattle in the Western States as yet, which can be bought low enough to pay a reasonable profit to the dealer at the prices prevailing for some weeks past—not at those of to-day. The money lost by dealers this week would make a snug fortune for one with modest desires. Some of the dealers were quite "blue;" others took it quite philosophically, saying that they made enough two and four weeks ago to afford to lose a little, and they would bring all right again in a week or two anyway—a hint of another combination, we thought.

The general quality of the cattle offered to-day was quite good for this season.

At least 3,600 of the 4,146 animals were from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana. Allowing them to have consumed, on an average, 28 bushels of the last corn crop, a hundred thousand bushels were transformed into good beef. Not a bad way to bring it on. Some New-Englanders tell us that they have plenty of cattle in pasture for the Fall and Winter trade, which they cannot spare for market while grass is so abundant as now.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are [illegible]

Yds.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill.	[illegible]	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill.	Geo. Ayrault	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y.	Stone & Warren	Owners.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill.	H. M. Staley	J. A. Merritt.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ind.	Thos. H. Brown	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill.	Jno. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	Simon Ulery	R. Murray.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	Luce & Co.	Budlong & Carey.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	Douglas & Co.	Budlong & Carey.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill.	Harris & Reid	C. G. Teed.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill.	R. Benedict	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	Bennett & Wheaton	Owners.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill.	David Allerton	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	E. & G. W. Adams	T. Wheeler.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas	Rennick & Delano	T. White & Son.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill.	John Trotter	Mead & Holcomb.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	Jas. Alexander	W. H. Belden.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	Alvy Brooks	Jas. Gilchrist.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	—— Taylor	Jas. Gilchrist.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	J. G. McSchooler	Barney Bartram.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	Vail & Benedict	Owners.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ky.	Merritt & Wheaton	Barney Bartram.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ind.	Henry Hurd	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ky.	T. Bloomer	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	Geo. A. Toffey	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ky.	Barney Bartram	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	——	Beach & Smith.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	Miller, Haring & Co.	Owners.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ky.	Geo. M. Bedford	D. L. Belden.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ky.	Emer & Seisle	Owners.
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y.	Peters & Fowler	Martin & Valentine.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	Wm. Welton	George Ayrault.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ky.	Henry Eckstein	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ky.	S. Shuster	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y.	Chas. Stone	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y.	N. Bedell	J. Crumb and others.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ind.	Hunter & Ferre	J. H. Williams.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	J. Cherry	J. H. Williams.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ind.	J. Petty	J. H. Williams.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ind.	Scott & Co.	J. H. Williams.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	Ed. Williams	J. H. Williams.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	J. H. Williams.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ky.	Calver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following notes, culled from a large number made during the day, are all we have room for to-day. They will give a little insight into the general transactions of the day.

Thos. H. Brown brought in a very fair lot of 75 steers, fed by Mr. Shepard, of Strawtown, on White River, Ind. They were pretty even in weight and quality. Home weight, 1,420 lbs. Mr. Brown paid for them $55 each. Expenses on road, $13 50. Yardage, &c., say 25c., or in all $13 75 ⅌ head. Total cost to Brown, $68 75. He wholesaled the lot to Lemuel Beers at $63 a head, to be taken upon the farm to be fed for a better market. This is one the speculations that Western dealers sometimes fall in with when they happen here on such a day as this. The same lot would have brought $75 a head easily, two weeks ago to-day.

J. McPherson sent in 45 Illinois steers, fair quality, weighing 650 to 700 lbs. Selling by Beach & Smith, at 9c.@10c. Same salesmen sold 75 head at Bergen, for Anderson and others. These were of mixed qualities and varied from 8½c. to 10c.

Harris & Reid brought in 112 steers from Morgan County, Illinois, weighing about 750 lbs.; good quality. They were sold by C. G. Teed at an average of about 9c., owner's estimate. Harris says he loses about $8 a head on this drove.

Budlong & Carey were selling two lots, one of 82 from Madison Co., Ohio, for Douglas & Co., and 36 from Ashtabula Co., Ohio, for Luce & Co. The first lot brought about 9½c., and the second less than 9c.—sellers' estimate.

J. G. McSchooler brought in 93 smallish steers from Pickaway Co., Ohio—home weight 1,300 lbs., about medium flesh. The first 55 averaged $65 each, or about 10c. At the same rate for the balance, the whole lot would average about 9½c. Barney Bartram salesman.

Bennett & Wheaton had a lot 73 Kentucky bullocks; quality very good; weight full 750 lbs. They were sold by Barney Bartram, at full 10c.

Vail & Benedict were selling on their own account 63 Ohio cattle, purchased at Albany; quality superior; weight about 775 lbs. They were going off at about 10c.

Alvy Brooks brought in 33 very fair steers from Lorraine County, Ohio. These were called natives, but showed a considerable sprinkling of Devon blood. Home weight 1,350 lbs.; pretty even. They were sold by Jas. Gilchrist, at 9½c.@9¾c., seller's estimate. The whole lot averaged $69 75. This, at [illegible] lbs., (half the home weight,) is a fraction less than 9c.

Gilchrist also sold 34 lightish cattle, bought of —— Taylor, of Madison County, Ohio. These were about medium quality, a little short of 600 lbs. They were taken at wholesale by Charles Lochland, at $53 50 each, or about 9c.

Rennick & Delano contributed 118 Texas cattle, (fed while in Illinois,) weighing from 450 to 750 lbs., averaging say 550, midding quality. They were sold by T. White & Son, at prices ranging from 9c.@10c.—average nearly 9½c.

Major Smith brought 75 steers from Morgan County, Ill. Home weight 1,400 lbs., quality full medium. They were sold out by C. W. Conger, at an average of $72 each.

Henry Hurd was selling on his account a lot of 112 4-year-olds, fed at Smith & Foote's Distillery, Peru, Ind., and brought on by L. B. Wing. Home weight 1,100 lbs. Hurd paid $53 50 at Bergen, and retailed out the most of the drove about cost. The "tails" may go below cost.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their side. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

The demand for Milch Cows has fallen off considerably, and prices are a little lower.

Allerton reports 35 Milch Cows, selling at [illegible] $70, with fair demand for good animals.

Browning reports 48 Milch Cows selling lower than last week, the range being $30@$50. Demand small. Milkmen lose so much milk by souring, that they are not disposed to increase their stock.

Chamberlin reports 64 Milch Cows selling at [illegible] $30 for Common; $35@$45 for good; extras [illegible]

O'Brien reports 72 milch cows selling at $25 to $55. Demand moderate.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, [illegible] being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, [illegible] Chamberlin's, and O'Brien's.

Veal is in less demand, and prices rule ½c.@1c. ⅌ lb., live weight, lower.

Allerton reports 769 Veal Calves selling at 4½c.@6c.; a few below 4½c., and some extras above 6c.

Browning reports 96 veal calves selling at 4½c.@6c.

Chamberlin reports 173 veal calves selling at 5c. to 7c., as in quality.

O'Brien reports 64 veal calves selling at 4½c.@6½c., according to quality. Supply liberal.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ⅌ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as thus is readily ascertained.

There is a large increase in the receipt of Sheep and Lambs. The market is brisk, however, and most of those brought in have been sold, though at a decline from former rates. There will most likely be a demand for all good sheep brought here during the hot Summer weather—we say good sheep.

Allerton reports receipts of 666 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 37½c.@50c. below last week's quotations. The best sheep have brought 5c. ⅌ lb. live weight.

Browning reports the following receipts:

June 25	603	June 28	103
June 26	1,686	June 30	1,842
June 27	487	July 1	[illegible]
Total for the week			[illegible]

Chamberlain reports receipts of 6,341 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$8 ⅌ head.

SHEEP RECORDED SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 2.

Samuel McGraw reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.	Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.
38 Lambs	$120 50	54 Sheep	$151 12
45 Lambs	189 00	163 Sheep	[illegible]
48 Lambs	171 25	74 Sheep	238 50
25 Lambs	117 00	101 Sheep	[illegible]
87 Lambs	368 00	75 Sheep	196 37
9 Lambs	55 00	311 Sheep	[illegible]
111 Lambs	390 50	34 Sheep	[illegible]
108 Sheep	411 75	108 Sheep	381 50
100 Sheep	397 50	31 Sheep	114 50
100 Sheep	329 25		

Hume & Baldwin report sales of:

Sheep.	Amount.	Sheep.	Amount.
70 Sheep	$246 50	90 Sheep	[illegible]
275 Sheep	800 00	135 Sheep	[illegible]
175 Sheep	615 00	96 Sheep	314 00
127 Sheep	460 00		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ⅌ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Allerton reports 1,423 swine, selling at [illegible] ⅌ lb. gross for fat Hogs; and [illegible] for Stock Hogs.

Messrs. Van Brunt & Waring, Pork packers, (No. 260 Chambers-st.,) report Dressed Hogs selling: Corn-fed 8c.@8½c.; Distillery Hogs 7½c.@7¾c.; Live Hogs, corn-fed, 6½c.@7c.; Distillery [illegible].

W. H. McNeill, No. 3 Erie Building, reports Hogs in better supply. Value about the same as last week. Corn-fed Hogs selling for 6½c.@6¾c. gross; 8¼c.@8½c. net; Still-fed, 6c. gross; [illegible] net. Receipts 4,700, against 3,100 last, and [illegible] corresponding week 1855.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 2, 1856.

The market yesterday closed rather dull, and about 50 head of Beef Cattle were left unsold.

Beef Cattle.—The entire number sold was as follows: From Pennsylvania, 300; Ohio, 300; Virginia, 100; and Kentucky, 197—which were disposed of at an average price of from $9 50 to $10 50, and [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs. A lot at W. L. Torrence's, Avenue drove-yard, from York County, brought as high as $11.

Sheep and Lambs.—The sales of Sheep and Lambs at Torrence's amounted to 6,000 head. They were owned principally by Hoffman & Harris, [illegible], Alcock, Patterson, Lenhart, &c., in lots from [illegible] 1,000 head. They brought from $2 25 to $4 50 ⅌ head, and from 4c. to 5c. ⅌ lb.

Hogs.—There were some 1,500 head in market, but the sales only amounted to 1,100 head, at prices ranging from $7 to $8 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Cows and Calves.—The market was supplied with 200 head, all of which were sold at from $30 to $45 for fresh Cows; $20 to $30 for Springers, and $15 to $25 for Feeders.

Wholesale Produce Market.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Old Potatoes are quite scarce and of course quite high. Bermudas are also somewhat scarce just now.

Old Apples are mostly gone; new ones from Virginia are arriving freely.

Butter is quite depressed—stock on hand large for the demand.

Lard has advanced, owing to limited supply.

Eggs are in moderate supply. Western arrive in bad order. One large lot received this week were nearly half spoiled. Canada sends an unusual number this season, which are generally in good condition.

In our list below we have not quoted some of the articles as low as they have been sold in poor condition from the boats, as our scale is only intended to embrace those in good order and of fair quality:

Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ⅌ bbl.	$3 00	@	$3 50
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ⅌ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Potatoes—Western Red, ⅌ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ⅌ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Bermudas, ⅌ bbl.	6 00	@	6 50
Potatoes—Charleston, ⅌ bbl.	4 00	@	4 50
Potatoes—Norfolk, ⅌ bbl.	5 00	@	5 25
Onions—New Bermudas ⅌ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Onions—⅌ 100 bunches	4 50	@	5 00
Leeks—⅌ dozen bunches	37	@	50
Spinach—⅌ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Radishes—⅌ 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Lettuce—⅌ 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Parsley—⅌ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Squashes—Summer, ⅌ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Corn—Green, from Norfolk—⅌ 100	2 25	@	2 50
Pie Plant—⅌ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Asparagus—⅌ doz. bunches	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips—New ⅌ 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Beets—new, ⅌ doz. bunches	50	@	[illegible]
Tomatoes—½ quart boxes	75	@	87
Tomatoes—Charleston, ⅌ bush. bkt.	4 00	@	4 50
Green Peas—⅌ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
String Beans—⅌ bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Cucumbers—⅌ 100	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbages—New, ⅌ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Cauliflower—⅌ 100	6 00	@	12 00
Gooseberries, ⅌ bushel	2 00	@	2 25
Strawberries—⅌ quart boxes	10	@	15
Strawberries—In baskets	2½	@	3½
Cherries—⅌ lb.	4	@	6
Currants—⅌ lb.	5	@	6
Apples—Russets, ⅌ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ⅌ bbl.	1 50	@	2 25
Apples—New, Virginia, ⅌ bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Dried Apples—State, ⅌ lb.	4	@	4½
Dried Apples—Southern, ⅌ lb.	3	@	4
Dried Peaches—⅌ lb.	[illegible]	@	20
Butter—Orange Co., ⅌ lb.	21	@	23
Butter—State, ⅌ lb.	16	@	20
Ohio and other Western States, ⅌ lb.	12	@	16
Lard—in bbls.	11½	@	12½
Lard—Kegs	13	@	14
Cheese—State, ⅌ lb.	8	@	9
Eggs—State, ⅌ doz.	15	@	15½
Eggs—Ohio, ⅌ doz.	14½	@	15
Fowls—⅌ pair	87½	@	[illegible]
Spring Chickens—⅌ pair	50	@	1 00
Bucks County, ⅌ lb.	20	@	[illegible]
Ducks—Domestic, ⅌ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Ducks—Spring, ⅌ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Turkeys—⅌ lb.	14	@	16
Geese—Spring, each	1 00	@	1 12
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ⅌ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons—Wild, ⅌ doz.	1 50	@	2 00

Extra Summer Fodder for Cattle.

We have repeatedly referred to the importance of providing a field of corn or millet, to be cut up as food for the farm stock, during the parching days of the last of July, and the entire month of August, when the old pastures are eaten down, and the young grass has not fully started upon the mown meadow lands. It is at that time that animals fall away most, often suffering a pull-back from which they do not sufficiently recover to Winter well. We refer to this matter again, to remind farmers that it is not yet too late to sow a plot of corn. If put in now, it will be high enough to furnish a nice lunch by and by. An armful a day for each cow and ox during a "dry spell," will have an almost magical effect upon them. If this has not been already provided for, let it be done now. If you have not a a plot of rich ground, take the best you have. If pressing work prevents sowing it nicely in drills, then sow it broadcast and harrow it in.

Breadstuff Trade.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer* of Saturday says, the number of barrels of flour exported from that port by lake this season, to that time, was [illegible], against 54,502 in the same months of 1855; a difference in favor of 1856 of 48,904 barrels. The export of corn in 1856 amounts to 153,160 bushels against 40,270 bushels in the same month of 1855, a difference of 112,890.

The Oswego *Journal* says the receipts of wheat and corn at that port, during the past week, are over 500,000 bushels. On Saturday, there were 40 arrivals by lake, with 250,000 bushels wheat and corn, and 1,000,000 feet of lumber. The receipts, on Monday, of wheat and corn exceeded 100,000 bushels.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for one year..................$[illegible]
10 copies for........................$[illegible], or [illegible] cents each.
25 copies for........................$[illegible], or [illegible] cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, the Chair submitted a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting the original journal of the proceedings of the Board of American Commissioners to Paris to liquidate and audit the claims of American citizens against the French Government. Mr. CLAYTON called special attention to the document, as it completely refuted the ground upon which the President vetoed the French Spoliation bill. Mr. DOUGLAS' bill for the admission of Kansas, after some further business, was taken up, and a highly interesting discussion took place. In the midst of the proceedings, the Senate found itself without a quorum, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent out to drum up the absentees. The question was then taken on a motion made by Mr. ADAMS, of Mississippi, to strike out the clause giving the right of suffrage to all persons who shall have filed their declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, and it was adopted by a vote of 22 to 16. Mr. WILSON moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert as follows: "All acts passed by the Legislature of Kansas, or any assembly acting as such, be, and the same are hereby abrogated and declared void and of no effect." The debate on this motion was very interesting and exciting, and was participated in by Messrs. CLAYTON, WILSON, HALE, TOOMBS, CRITTENDEN, BIGLER and others.

At the time of going to press with our first edition, the debate was still progressing, with no prospect of an adjournment.

In the House, an effort was made to change the hour of meeting from 12 to 11 o'clock, but it failed, as did also a motion to take up the Senate's Adjournment resolution. The reading of the report of the Kansas Investigating Committee was then completed, and it was referred to the Committee on Elections. Authority was given to the minority to report at any time within ten days. Both reports will be printed as one document.

The Kansas Report.

We publish this morning the remainder of the Report of the Kansas Congressional Committee, and we hardly think it will be necessary to call the attention of our readers to it, or to commend it to their notice. If there be any person who has heretofore regarded the reports of frauds, outrages and murderous villainies in Kansas, with which our columns have teemed during the past year, as the exaggerated statements of interested parties, made for partisan purposes, a perusal of this official document will not only dispel any such delusion, but work conviction that not a tithe of the enormities committed had been given to the public. The report furnishes very suitable reading for the season; it shows that eighty years after the declaration of Independence a portion of our citizens have suffered greater wrongs and outrages from a tyranny which they have nourished, than were ever dreamed of by their ancestors who rebelled against the oppressions of Great Britain. The report forms a foul blot upon our history, and the reading of it must create a sentiment of hatred against the authors of the disgraceful outrages which have been perpetrated upon our soil, that will manifest itself in all the Free States on the first opportunity that is offered for making a record of the popular will. There was once, in the days of JEFFERSON, and WASHINGTON, and PATRICK HENRY, a spirit at the South which could have been roused by such a recital of wrongs and outrages as that contained in this report, but, if any of that old spirit is left, it is suppressed by the same tyrannical exercise of brute power which has brought disgrace upon the national name in Kansas. The Report is drawn up with great ability, the intensely exciting narrative of villainies and outrageous wrongs is dispassionately written, and no attempt has been made to heighten the effect of the astounding disclosures which it contains, by the use of extravagant epithets. What the effect of the Report will be upon Congress we cannot pretend to say, but its effect upon the public mind cannot be doubted. Revolting and disgraceful as the record is, the moral of it must be healthy. The people must see the danger of giving power to a party by whom such acts have been committed and sanctioned. It will be seen by our Congressional report that after the reading of the Kansas Report yesterday the House adjourned without any debate.

Speak Out.

The Southern papers are praising Mr. FILLMORE's speech at Albany; but they confine themselves to generalities. They steer clear of its point. Not one of them ventures to indorse or echo Mr. FILLMORE's threat, that the South "won't submit" to the election of FREMONT. The Richmond *Whig* extols the speech and says that "it breathes a spirit of moderation and charity and conservatism, we almost fear, *too pure for the times.*" But it says nothing about his threat. The *Enquirer* is equally dumb. The Washington *Union* commends Mr. FILLMORE's boldness in exposing the "disunion tendencies" of the Republican movement,—but it is very careful not to indorse the menace that the South "*won't submit.*" We should like to hear more explicitly on this point, from Mr. FILLMORE's Southern friends. We trust the Richmond *Whig*, *Louisville Journal*, *New-Orleans Bulletin* and other papers which favor Mr. FILLMORE's election, will speak out and tell us explicitly whether the South will, or will not, submit to the election of the Republican nominee. There is a curiosity in this quarter to know whether Mr. F. spoke by authority, or whether he was only bidding at random for Southern support.

The South-American Platform.

Among the supporters of Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency, two classes are distinctly noticeable. Young men, who, without any knowledge of, or sympathy with, his character and claims, accept him, and hurrah for him as the candidate of the American Party; and their elders, who base their support upon cursory experience of the man and confidence in his adaptation to the demands of the crisis. Any advice or expostulation addressed to the former would be thrown away, because their preference is founded on no rational ground. To the latter, however, the case cannot, in the light of recent developments, be too strongly put. Can you now honestly advocate Mr. FILLMORE's election on safe, conservative considerations?

When first presented as a candidate, Mr. FILLMORE was sustained by the most solemn assertions of those who knew him most intimately, as *indignantly hostile to the repeal* of the Missouri Compromise, and as quite prepared to lend the whole weight of his name and influence to its restoration. Upon that understanding he was put forward at Philadelphia; his peculiar friends, upon the same understanding, had framed the Binghamton platform, denouncing the repeal, and necessarily implying the obligation to reënact prohibitions of the compact. All the antecedents of Mr. FILLMORE's public life indorsed the probability of these engagements. Months have passed since the nomination, and years since the objectionable legislation,—years of popular excitement and apprehension, during which every patriotic man was bound to contribute his mite towards the adjustment of the wrong, and the repression of agitation, and until the present moment Mr. FILLMORE has not opened his lips or given countenance or denial to the representations made for him in his absence. The admirers of CLAY and WEBSTER can find in the lives of neither of those men example of such profound apathy and silence at a moment of portentous public danger. The effect was precisely what was to be anticipated, what was in fact calculated upon. Thousands of cautious, reflecting men, alarmed at the headlong policy of the Administration, satisfied that the only hope of pacification lay in setting up the time-honored landmark which reckless demagoguism had prostrated, fixed their eyes upon Mr. FILLMORE as the proper instrument of their wishes. The pledges of his friends left no doubt of his loyalty upon the great question. And thus far all the weight, and character, and respectability, secured to the Fillmore interest has been retained by such interpretation of his sentiments—an interpretation which it now appears is purely gratuitous and ill-founded.

We have already alluded to the extraordinary language used by the Ex-President at Albany. So far from consenting to stand as a candidate pledged to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, he has declared that such a candidate *deserves to be defeated* in the canvass, and that if elected, the Southern States will be justified in refusing to submit and in seceding from the Union. Pro-Slavery fanaticism even in South Carolina never proceeded to this revolutionary extreme. The maddest organs of Calhounism have not ventured to hint dissolution as the consequence of defeat at the ballot-box. Mr. FILLMORE has, therefore, advanced beyond the wildest secessionists of the South. Not only does he join in the crusade against the most solemn of the post-constitutional compromises, but menaces those who adopt the only means that can reinstate it, with a dissolution of the Union. There can be no mistake in this sort of talk. It can only mean that Mr. FILLMORE, if elected, is pledged to sustain the Slave States in the position they have assumed; that the peace his friends have promised as the result of his administration is to be obtained by forcibly stifling Northern indignation and lavishly indulging Southern cupidity and presumption; and that his whole policy will be squared by the demands of the Pro-Slavery Party. As a first practical evidence that such is the drift of the Fillmore movement, we have only to point to the vote of his supporters in the House of Representatives upon the bill admitting Kansas. It is admitted by men of all parties, especially by the leaders of the Democratic Party, who have framed measure after measure looking to that end, that the easiest solution of the present menacing issue, that the only assurance of peace where war seems inevitable, consists in the admission of Kansas as a State. Had the bill before the House become a law, the agitation of Slavery would have been extinguished. The Administration Party opposed the bill, not because undesirous of its objects, but because it denied the validity of a spurious Legislature, which consistency required them to maintain. The Republican members advocated the bill through a sincere desire to give peace to the country. So nearly equal are these grand divisions in the House, that the balance of power lay with the corporal's guard of Mr. FILLMORE's friends. Their vote would decide, as far as the popular branch of the Government could decide, whether the curse of agitation should be stayed and order be restored. They had not the difficulty which governed the administration party in its opposition, for they had never indorsed the sham legislature of the Shawnee Mission. And in the deliberate and solemn exercise of this power of deciding between peace and civil war, between public safety and quietude on one side, and threatened dissolution of the Union on the other, the Fillmore faction voted compactly against Free Kansas, and for the continuation of civil war, and for the prosecution of that policy which, unless defeated, must shiver the Union to atoms. The record of the Fillmore party is thus complete. They are the most radically sectional organization before the people, going further gratuitously in the service of the slaveholding South than the slaveholding South, in its omnipotence over the Democratic Party, has required Democrats to go.

We submit, therefore, to all such as have been induced to adhere to Mr. FILLMORE on the faith of these forged representations of his purposes and those of his friends, that the time has come when honesty and consistency summon them to take their stand under other leaders. The opponents of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise who have excused their partiality for Mr. FILLMORE by asserting his identity with their views, are now stripped of all such excuse. Mr. FILLMORE has deprived them of any apology for adhering to him. His party in Congress have pronounced against a pacific adjustment of the disastrous business. The people's platform, with FREMONT upon it, goes no further than to reënact the Missouri Line, reëstablish the equilibrium of Free and Slave States, and sanctify anew those violated contracts which rash partisanship has trampled under foot. It will be time enough to quarrel with the Republican movement, and to resist it when it does go further than this. Can there be a doubt upon the mind of any calm, thinking honest conservative, as to where he should rank *himself upon this issue? Is there a shadow* of excuse for siding with the ultra-fanaticism of either BUCHANAN or FILLMORE?

Sanitary Condition of the City.

We have received the following letter in reference to our remarks, in the TIMES of Monday, on the present wretched condition of the streets:

> *To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*
>
> In your article on Home affairs in the TIMES of yesterday, you refer to Mayor WOOD as having called attention, in a late message, to the military defences of this City, and add that it would have been well to look a little at home and the health of the City. Surely you could not have forgotten that in the same message Mayor WOOD devoted a long space to the sanitary condition of the City, with very full recommendations as to its preservation. The Common Council have omitted to act upon those suggestions. The Board of Health was called together last week by Mayor WOOD, who laid before it important information regarding the public health, and I have the best reason for knowing that he is extremely vigilant and diligent in doing his whole duty in the premises. Where is the encouragement for a public officer, if he is deprived of his due credit and censured by implication for omitting to do the very thing he has done.
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If the writer of the above had read our remarks a little more closely he would have discovered that we cast no imputations whatever upon the Mayor, nor said anything at all about his looking at home. In the Message alluded to the Mayor devotes four pages to the defences of the harbor, and but three to the public health. However, we do not wish to convey an idea that the Mayor is neglectful of the public health, so far as his constitutional authority permits him to attend to it, and we are most happy to learn that he has called together the Board of Health and laid important information before them. We only hope that the Board may be induced to act according to the exigencies of the season. It is of but little use to point out where the blame should lie for the state of streets; it is enough to know that there is a most shameful and culpable neglect of duty by somebody, through whose carelessness and dishonesty the public health is imperiled and the comfort of our citizens destroyed. The poor, and the busy denizens of our streets who cannot fly to the country when the hot weather sets in, must remain and breathe a pestilent atmosphere. One of the most fruitful sources of malaria are our public markets, where our citizens must resort daily for their supply of vegetables and meats. These places, which should, of all others, be kept in a condition of the strictest cleanliness, are, in truth, so shockingly filthy that we cannot fitly describe them without the use of language which would be unsuitable to the columns of a public journal. Two of these great markets, the Fulton and Washington, stand so near the river that the tide washes them daily, and might keep them perfectly sweet and clean, if the least attempt were made to purify them.

But nothing is done towards putting those municipal nuisances in a decent condition, and, as they are the property of the City, and under exclusive corporation control, and a corps of officers are paid for attending to them, it is well enough to inquire why they are neglected, and who is responsible for their neglect. Perhaps the Mayor can tell.

The markets are under the control of the Superintendent of Streets and Lamps, and this officer has for his coadjutors two Committees on Markets in the Common Council, and between them they appoint a clerk to each market, whose duty it is to see that the rules for their regulation are properly enforced; then there are policemen to report any neglect of duty, and an Alderman of the Ward, besides Councilmen, to keep watch of the public interests. Yet, with all these officials, some of whom are paid for the special duty of superintending the markets, they are most scandalously neglected, and the places where the people most resort for their daily supplies of food are filthy, breeding-places of disease, which cannot be visited at all by people who have delicate nerves.

The Free-Land Bill.

A bill is before the House of Representatives granting one quarter section of land, 160 acres, to the actual settler for the cost of survey and entry. It must be admitted that such a codicil is appropriate to the extravagant bequests just completed to the railroads. The people should be at least the residuary legatees of their own lands. The railroads have carried off, midway in the execution of the Military Bounty Land Act, something less than twenty-five millions of acres of the public domain. In those States and Territories to which emigration was tending with the largest volume, every land office is shut, and, judging by precedent, must remain shut for two or three years, until the corporations so lavishly endowed have selected the tracts they want. In the meantime the bounty land warrants, delayed in the Pension Office, are selling at one third less than the face. The passage of the Free-Land bill of Mr. GROW will, of course, prostrate them to such rate as the cost of entry and survey may represent; and, in that case, it is due, we conceive, to the ill-treated beneficiaries of the Bounty Act, that compensation be made them for these successive assaults upon their interests. It is not worth while to reiterate the folly that the advantage of the military grants accrues to the speculator alone. His share is inconspicuous. Before the passage of the first land cession to railroads, warrants passed from the hands of the old soldier at $1.15. He now fails to realize 95 cents; and the 100,000 applicants who still await their warrants can hardly hope for half that sum. The blow, therefore, falls upon those whom the act of March 3, 1855, was intended to benefit, and only indirectly upon third parties; and we therefore adopt the conviction, that the system of military bounties having been admitted, we should either suspend action on the Free-Land bill, or indemnify the military beneficiaries for the loss the enactment of that measure, in connection with the railroad grants, inflicts.

The old soldier and sailor never deserved anything, if they do not now deserve justice.

Dallas Retained.

We have not ceased from the commencement, notwithstanding the opposite assurances of our cotemporaries, to express our abiding conviction *that Mr. DALLAS would not be re*moved from that post which he has hitherto filled both with advantage to this country and considerable satisfaction to the British people. Arrogant as Lord PALMERSTON is in dealing with despotic powers and proudly as he usually bears his crest in diplomatic encounters, he has been compelled in this instance to lower his vaunting plume. Few men are keener watchers of the current of public opinion, and few bend their course more unvaryingly by its stream. To his keen vision it was clearly perceptible that with just the same earnestness as they entered on a war with Russia would the people of England oppose a war with the United States. There are few at least of the commercial houses of England that have not in some son or relative, engaged in enterprises here, giving a hostage of abiding peace between the two people. There are few men of any capital in England, who have not embarked a tuition in those fields of enterprise with which our country abounds, or in those great iron arms which have gathered it into its grasp. How far nobler, how far more beneficial to see the wealth which the sweat of industry creates employed in such a glorious work as that which we hope to see carried out under the Presidential reign of our heroic Path-finder, the union of the two great oceans and the formation of a huge highway between the Eastern and Western worlds, than in a war which would set kindred against kindred, and throw civilization a century back.

The cheers with which Lord CLARENDON's announcement of the intention of her Brittannic Majesty's Government not to commit the reprisal of Mr. DALLAS' removal was received, shows, in unmistakable language, that the strong feeling of opposition to any difference with this country, which we have all along maintained had stout hold of the British people, had extended even to the House of Lords. A change has certainly come over the spirit of that august body's dream, since the days that CHATHAM's thunder against a war with America could not make an echo in that House.

It is but due to Mr. DALLAS to mention that his conciliatory spirit and generous bearing, since his arrival in England, have largely contributed to this pacific result, and have gone far to remove the irritation which that most unpopular of ministers, Mr. BUCHANAN, always inspired.

We have now only to hope that, in the settlement of the Central American Question, the same spirit of justice and moderation may animate both countries; and that all dissension with foreign powers will cease, and the giant energies of the country be wholly turned to the great Christian object of developing those vast resources of prosperity and happiness with which the country teems.

Indictment of Keating's Murderer.

The telegraph reports that Hon. Mr. HERBERT was yesterday indicted in Washington for the murder of KEATING, and committed to prison to await the trial. But Hon. Mr. BROOKS, who committed the assault on Senator SUMNER, is still at large. Mr. SUMNER, however, is reported as being in a more critical position than he has yet been in since the assault was committed; and that there is no probability of his being able to resume his Senatorial duties this season.

Over 4,000 Good Beeves and 12,897 Sheep and Lambs in Market.

Our Live Stock Reports show the receipts of 4,146 Beef Cattle during the week ending yesterday, and a marked declension in the wholesale prices, generally at the expense of the drovers. This is an unusually large number for this season, especially for Fourth of July week, when everybody and his wife has gone to the country. A majority of the Cattle were of good quality. Of the 3,883 at Forty-fourth-street, 1,174 are credited to Ohio, 748 to Illinois, 741 to Kentucky, 118 to Texas, and only 279 to New-York. These are mostly corn-fed Cattle, so that we are, in this form, getting a large supply of last year's bountiful Western corn crop. There will be no great overplus of Cattle here, however, as considerable numbers of the Cattle were bought up by farmers and taken to the country to be further fattened, and returned here at a time of scarcity. There is still room for more, and our Western friends may continue to send on their surplus stock with the expectation of getting fair prices.

The supply of Mutton has been very large, but it has all been sold at good prices. For particulars, see the accounts of sales, &c., in the Reports.

Literary Items.

We understand that S. G. GOODRICH, Esq., the original Peter Parley, is preparing a biography of Colonel FREMONT for the young people to read. Peter's felicitous pen was never employed upon a subject better adapted to his narrative talent.

An exchange paper says:

"Two rival houses in London offered a thousand pounds (nearly $5,000) a volume for the copyright of the History of the reign of PHILIP II. The work was allowed to extend to six volumes. This is the largest sum ever offered to a foreign author for a single work."

There is a mistake in this statement. JOHN MURRAY paid WASHINGTON IRVING twenty thousand dollars for the English copyright of his *Life of Columbus.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Loss of the Kansas Bill in the House, and Who are Responsible—The Motive for the Treason—Indiana Politics, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30, 1856.

TO-DAY'S SACRIFICE OF KANSAS.

Again the flag of Freedom trails in the dust, degraded by the hands of men sent here by confiding constituencies under the pledge to keep it aloft in triumph over the foe. Already the lightning messenger has carried the sad news a thousand miles upon its way to Kansas, that our brethren there have nothing of relief to hope from Congress. Crushed and trampled under the heel of tyranny, a relentless foe upon their border ready to invade them at any hour when necessary to repress their [illegible] for the liberty guaranteed by the Constitution—surrounded by federal spies, and watched by federal troops having no discretion to interfere except when the Free-State men rise against their oppressors—they appealed to Congress to cure the terrible evils imposed upon them by a Missouri Legislature and a corrupt, unprincipled, office-seeking National Executive, by admitting them at once into the family of States.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

This appeal was heard, considered, and to-day rejected. The bill for the admission of Kansas was lost by a single vote. The civil war must go on, then. That is the verdict of the House of Representatives rendered to-day. Freemen of the North, who is responsible for this result? Whose hands are these which drip already with the blood of Freedom's martyrs in Kansas? The responsibility rests upon Northern men who have proved utterly faithless to *the well-known sentiments of their constituents.* They are SOLOMON G. HAVEN, GEORGE G. DUNN, JOHN SCOTT HARRISON, JACOB BROOM, WM. W. VALK, and the remains of THOMAS R. WHITNEY and JOHN WHEELER. *Any one of these votes changed from nay to yea would have passed the bill for the immediate admission of Kansas.* Let each man of their constituents answer for himself whether he indorses their course.

THE TREASON—SHALL IT BE REBUKED?

Let it be remembered that each and all of these men were elected upon professions of opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and of a purpose to see that Slavery should derive no advantages in consequence of that iniquitous breach of faith; and yet each man of them violated that pledge to-day, and virtually voted, not only that Slavery shall be established in Kansas, but that it shall be established by a system of fraud, force, oppression and bloodshed, to which there is no parallel in our history. Friends of Free Kansas, did these men understand you aright, when they presumed that such breaches of faith could be imposed upon you with impunity? Can you be deceived by the pretences under cover of which the effort will be made to draw your attention from the great, the fatal result,—the defeat of the Kansas bill by the men I have named? If not, then rebuke the treason by demonstrations which shall prove fearful warnings to the Arnolds of future years.

WHAT WAS THE MOTIVE FOR THE TREASON?

But there must be a motive for this singular conduct of Northern men. They do not claim that their views of public policy have changed since they gave their pledges in behalf of Freedom prior to their election. To some party purpose, then, we must ascribe their course. Mr. DUNN belongs to no party, I believe, now-a-days. He acts by himself, although he always counsels with the enemy. Thus, to-day, when the Yeas and Nays were being called upon the Kansas bill Senator DOUGLAS sat by his side conversing with him all through the fatal scene. "Birds of a feather flock together." He belongs to the "Dunn Party,"—or has since his colleagues failed to make him Speaker last Winter; and, thank God, the accounts from his District indicate that henceforth his will be a unanimous party of one, unless by frequent repetitions of such services as he rendered to-day, he shall succeed at last in winning a place somewhere at the tag end of the Buchanan party.

KANSAS SACRIFICED TO FILLMORE, AND WHY.

HAVEN, as everybody knows, is the Fillmore leader in the House, and HARRISON, BROOM, and the rest are Fillmore men. They know full well that their favorite has no shadow of chance of being elected by the people. Their only hope is that if they can carry a single State for him, and the election goes into the House, they may force the Republicans to take him in preference to BUCHANAN. They foresee, despite the wild speculations of some of his Northern supporters,—that he can by no possibility get the electoral vote of a single Free State. Their only resource, then, is in the South, where the Fillmore men fight the battle, and hope to win by proving themselves better Pro-Slavery men than their Democratic opponents.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

It was to aid this Southern Fillmore movement—to aid in fighting such a battle, that Kansas was sacrificed to-day. It was to make a good record South—to convince the slaveholding oligarchy that FILLMORE's friends can be trusted for all the servility which Slavery demands, as certainly as the "Democracy," that the appeal of our suffering kinsmen in Kansas was treated with cold disdain. How many Northern free men, who seek no offices, and have no selfish ends to serve, are prepared to follow such leaders, and be sold by them to the traders in human flesh? How many are ready to aid them in the scheme of fastening the disgusting manacles of Slavery upon the white laborers of the North, by placing in the hands of the Slavocracy a political power to be wielded for thirty years to come, in the way most likely to enable negro labor to compete successfully with white? These are the issues of to-day's transactions; and they are well worth the careful consideration of every patriot and every lover of his race.

Had I room it would be easy to prove, incontestably, the truth of what I have said in regard to the attitude of the Fillmore Party South. It will suffice now simply to refer to the position assumed by ZOLLICOFFER (the Southern Fillmore leader) in his debate with STEPHENS, wherein he took the broad ground that the Constitution carries Slavery wherever it goes, and that the Missouri Compromise was therefore unconstitutional. If MILLARD FILLMORE gets a single vote in the Electoral College, it must be because of his real or supposed fidelity to that principle or sentiment.

POLITICAL STORM IN INDIANA.

I see that Hon. WILL CUMBACK, of Indiana, has been nominated by acclamation for reëlection to Congress. Since he cut loose, early in the session, from the influence of his colleague DUNN, no man has been more uniformly faithful and efficient on the Nebraska issue, in all its phases, than he. His reëlection, which is beyond peradventure, will doubtless insure to his constituents the services of a true representative. Letters from Mr. MACE's district in Indiana—formerly a stronghold of bogus Democracy—state that they have held there a great Fremont mass meeting, at which fifteen thousand persons were present, with a thousand banners. Mr. MACE, it will be recollected, separated from the Democratic Party during last Congress, on the Nebraska bill.

THE LITTLE GIANT IN EXTREMIS.

DOUGLAS has taken serious alarm because of the storm raised by the working of his Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the indignant mutterings of the North and West against the perpetrators of the outrages in Kansas. In his extremity he has, to-day, reported a new bill for the pacification of Kansas, differing entirely from that reported by himself some weeks ago. His first bill provided for a future Constitutional Convention in Kansas, to be chosen *after* the Territory should have a federal population of 93,000 souls. Meantime all the iniquitous laws imposed upon the Territory by its bogus Legislature were to continue in full force, and not the least penalty against illegal voting was to be provided. DOUGLAS begins to understand that this bold attempt upon the public credulity has failed; and now he proposes a Constitutional Convention, and the admission of Kansas when she shall have formed a new Constitution, without regard to the amount of her population. Why not, then, if the Senator is sincere in his pretence of desiring that the people of the Territory shall decide this question for themselves, why not admit Kansas with the Constitution already framed, and so settle this disturbing question at once?

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

It seems to me perfectly clear that such a bill as that now proposed can only commend itself to DOUGLAS and those who act with him, for the reason that while they hope it will allay the public excitement against the Democratic Party and its Presidential candidate, they feel confident that the operation of the new bill, under the management of its Pro-Slavery executors, will ensure at last to the interests of Slavery. And why should it not thus ensure, when the entire judicial system of the Territory which now makes mockery of justice will continue in full force, until a State Legislature shall be assembled? If it is utterly impossible now to bring to justice the murderers and robbers, and ballot-box stuffers of Kansas, how can we expect a change for the better without an entire change of [illegible] public. Let it be watched, studied and exposed.

The Republicans in the Fifteenth Ward.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward gathered last evening at Academy Hall, for the purpose of forming a Fremont and Dayton Club, and a larger or more enthusiastic political meeting never was held in that Ward. Interesting and enlivening speeches were made by Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, of the *Tribune*, Mr. S. B. SMITH and Mr. [illegible]. Mr. DANA's speech was particularly effective, and was received with remarkable evidences of approbation. Hon. WILLIAM [illegible] presided, and Mr. [illegible] CLEAVELAND acted as Secretary. After the speeches, the audience walked to the table and enrolled their names as members of the Fifteenth Ward Fremont and Dayton Club. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, to report at the next meeting—two weeks hence. The Republicans of the Fifteenth intend to make it the banner Ward of the Presidential election.

NINTH WARD FREMONT RATIFICATION MEETING.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker streets—JOHN KEYSER, Esq., in the Chair—when resolutions were carried indorsing the Philadelphia Platform, and the nomination of Colonel FREMONT for President. Mr. [illegible] introduced Mr. [illegible], of Wisconsin, to the meeting, who, in the course of an interesting and humorous speech, stated that all the German papers, and many of the leading Democrats in the State, would go the Republican ticket, and that Wisconsin was almost unanimous in favor of FREMONT. Mr. S. D. HOLTON, of Milwaukee, and Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio, followed, the latter pledging his State 100,000 majority for the Philadelphia nominees.

The proceedings were frequently interrupted by a small party of young boys, led by a few middle-aged men, who ought to have known better. It is astonishing how much confusion an inconsiderable party can produce in a large assembly; in the present instance, however, the feeling of the meeting overwhelmed the disturbers, and the proceedings terminated in order, at 11 P. M.

The President announced the forming in the Ward of a "Young Men's Rocky Mountain Club."

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of this club was held last evening, at No. 110 Greenwich-street—the President, MICHAEL MURRAY, in the Chair. The attendance was not very large. Speeches of the usual stamp were made by the President and others.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices. ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as [illegible] per yard, ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as [illegible] per yard. And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

FANS, FANS—ARRIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER, of newest and most fashionable patterns. Silk fans, elegant pearl bridal fans, with jet ornaments of the most distingue varieties, selected from Paris for Summer [illegible] and extensive bazaar, and will be sold at importers' prices, with every kind of fancy goods, toys, &c., as gifts and presents. H. S. ROGERS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COOL AND REFRESHING.—NOTHING IS SO cooling and invigorating to the head as LYON'S KATHAIRON. Its effect is truly delightful. It cleanses the hair from all impurities, removing all dandruff, &c., and causes it to grow luxuriantly. Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

DE GROOT'S
OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
Retail
CLOTHING STORE
IN NEW-YORK.
READ THE PRICES.

Summer Coats of Linen, Duck, &c.	[illegible]
Beautiful Italian cloth coats	[illegible]
Alpaca and Drap d'Eté Coats	[illegible]
White Duck Coats	[illegible]
Linen Dusters	[illegible]
Summer Pants of Linen, Marseilles, &c.	[illegible]
Vests, an immense assortment	[illegible]

Remember the great Clothing Temple.
OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

OPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON.—GENIN opens the STRAW HAT SEASON for 1856 with a stock which, in extent, variety and beauty, cannot be paralleled in New-York. Besides the [illegible] confined exclusively to this establishment, the assortment includes Leghorns, Panamas, Cantons, English braids, brown and white Senhots and many other braids. The styles, shapes and sizes are as diversified as the [illegible] themselves, the crowns varying in height, and the brims in breadth, so that old and young have an equally wide field for choice. The brown and white [illegible] for young men and boys are particularly becoming, and will be popular both for town and country wear this Summer. To meet the wants of the clergy, a very handsome black Straw Hat has just been brought out at GENIN'S; and, in fact, there is no profession or calling, no style of face, no eccentricity of taste, that has not been catered for in procuring this superb assortment of Summer wares. GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting Skirts and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. Sewing Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Thin Summer Suits	[illegible]
Black Alpaca Suits	[illegible]
White Duck Suits	[illegible]
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	[illegible]
White Duck Coats	[illegible]
White Marseilles Vests	[illegible]
White Drilling Pants	[illegible]
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	[illegible]
Brown Linen Pants	[illegible]

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND HARMONIUMS, from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the City—beside fifteen second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS', No. 333 Broadway. N. B.—Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamanders and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO., No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

FOURTH OF JULY—AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—The Common Council have concluded to make the usual fancy demonstration in celebrating the glorious 4th with an exhibition of fireworks and such explosive materials, at the various City parks, while [illegible] will celebrate every day by selling the most satisfactory hats, corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

FOURTH OF JULY GAITERS.
Ladies' 12 and 14 shilling Gaiters.
CANTRELL'S Ladies' Gaiters, 12s.
CANTRELL'S Ladies' Gaiters, 14s.
CANTRELL'S LADIES' GAITER EMPORIUM,
At No. 336 Bowery.

FOURTH OF JULY!—LADIES, IF YOU WISH black and colored gaiters, boots, at 12s.; slippers, ties, buskins, and toilet slippers, from 5s. to 10s.; with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes, of all kinds and prices, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND boys—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, invite attention to their present assortment of well-made seasonable clothing and furnishing goods. No deviation from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

GRANITE HALL.—THOSE IN WANT OF WELL-made fashionable and durable garments, at moderate prices, are invited to call on E. DEGROOT, Merchant Tailor, No. 142 Fulton-st., and make their selections from his [illegible] stock of Summer and other clothing goods.

ZEPHYR UNDERSHIRTS.—GENTLEMEN WILL find a large stock now ready; also, white Linen Drawers, Summer Half Hose, &c., at low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ It's no use to strike me now.—It's no use, I say, to the heroism [illegible] descended, for I [illegible] which renders me invulnerable, and all your [illegible] of no use. What is it? said his antagonist, who began to think he had to do with the devil, when he thought he heard the devil's own language. I have got a box of the famous RUSSIA SALVE in my pocket, which, if I apply to any wound I may receive, will heal it immediately. It cures burns and scalds, likewise. Sold by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all druggists, at 25c., 50c. and $1 per box.

☞ Heal Thyself.—We have no hesitation in saying that Consumption can always be alleviated, and in a great many cases completely cured, simply by the use of Dr. WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM. Its soothing and healing influence over the diseased organs is truly wonderful.

☞ A Card to the Ladies.—DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS are infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions and curing all female complaints. Try them, you will not regret it. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL by the following Druggists, who will supply Dealers at Proprietor's prices, and furnish Cards and Circulars.

BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Duane-st., N. Y.
CHAS. H. RING, cor. Broadway and John-st., N. Y.
HALL, RUCKLE & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st., N. Y.
C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.
A. B. & D. SANDS, cor. William and Fulton sts., N. Y.

And by Druggists and Dealers generally, and will be sent CONFIDENTIALLY by mail, by inclosing $1 to Dr. DUPONCO, Broadway Post Office, New-York. Dr. DUPONCO, Proprietor, signature on each box.

☞ Mr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Is spreading health, hope and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, [illegible] immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it [illegible] recovers the health and the energies which belong [illegible] conditions of the physical and mental [illegible]

[illegible] Strawberries, Cherries, [illegible] SPRATT'S [illegible] SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per doz.; half-gallons, $3 [illegible]. [illegible] orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered [illegible] to any part of the City or Brooklyn.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

[illegible] King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, [illegible], croup, and all diseases of the lungs. The [illegible] cough candy, prepared from the most approved [illegible] remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead [illegible] preparations. [illegible] and sold by CHARLES H. RING, [illegible] 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

[illegible] A Positive Cure for Rheumatism [illegible] KING'S [illegible] Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway.

[illegible] Hair Dye, Four Shillings [illegible] Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN [illegible] & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st. [illegible] No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; [illegible] 175, 247 and 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, [illegible] drug stores generally in the United States.

[illegible] Brothers & Billet—[illegible]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The Corps will assemble at Head-quarters, Star Hotel, Nos. [illegible] Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, July 4, at 9 o'clock precisely, in full uniform, for the purpose of firing a salute at noon, on the Battery, in honor of the 80th year of the Independence of the United States of America, after which they will return to head-quarters and partake of a dinner prepared by H. B. Kidd, Esq. The veterans of Brooklyn, under the command of Col. Hardenbrook, and members of the corps in the adjoining Counties, are respectfully invited to participate with us in the celebration. By order, R. RAYMOND, Col.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

UNITED STATES NAVY.—At a meeting of Seamen, held on the 26th June, at the Shakspeare Hotel, preparatory to calling a meeting at said Hotel on Tuesday, the 1st July, for the purpose of petitioning Congress for the passage of a bill granting extra pay to those Officers, Seamen and Marines who served in the Gulf of Mexico during the Mexican war. It was unanimously

Resolved, That we hereby invite the cooperation of the officers who commanded us in the Gulf of Mexico, and all others interested, to be present at said meeting.
PHILIP J. DOWNEY, Chairman.
ALBERT GUTHRIE, Secretary.

YALE COLLEGE.—CLASS OF 1853.—Regular Triennial Meeting at New-Haven, WEDNESDAY, July [illegible], 1856. Supper at the New-Haven Hotel. Members of the class are requested to report themselves at once to either of the Secretaries, WM. T. GILBERT and K. TWINING, at New-Haven. An early and full attendance is particularly requested.
HENRY W. BABCOCK, }
EDWARD HARLAND, } Committee.
HENRY C. ROBINSON, }
New-Haven, July 2, 1856.

UP-TOWN CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The 80th Anniversary of our National Independence will be celebrated on the FOURTH OF JULY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the M. E. Church, in 42d-st., near 8th-av.

G. W. CORNELL, Esq., will preside, assisted by Rev. Dr. HOLMAN and W. WINSLOW, Esq.

National Anthems will be sung by a full Choir, under the direction of G. P. BENJAMIN, Esq.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by Rev. ALEX. McLEAN.

Oration by Rev. J. W. WAKELEY.

Seats Free, the public are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Society will hold its seventy-third annual meeting at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the Fourth of July, at 12 M. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present, and to unite with us in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence. By order of HAMILTON FISH, President.
ALEX. B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF THE ELEVENTH WARD—Will meet This (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 21 Avenue D; all those friendly to the cause, are respectfully invited to attend.
By Order, FREEMAN HISCOX, President.
CHAS. S. PERLEY, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD—are invited to meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Minnerly's Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., all who favor the people's candidates, Fremont and Dayton, are urged to attend.
JNO. H. DUNNELL, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A stated monthly meeting of the members of this Institute will be held THIS THURSDAY, July 3, 1856, at the rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS—FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, 4th JULY, 1856.

The SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the Common Council to make the suitable arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July, beg leave to announce to their fellow-citizens the following programme:

At sunrise, on the morning of the 4th, a National Salute will be fired on the Battery by the Veteran Corps of '76, under command of Capt. RAYNOR.

At 12 o'clock noon, a Salute will be fired by the Veteran Corps of the war of 1812, under command of Col. RAYMOND.

The First Division of New-York State Militia, under the command of Major-General CHAS. W. SANDFORD, will form line on 14th-st., the right resting on Broadway, at 8 o'clock A. M., and previous to its march will participate in the INAUGURATION of the EQUESTRIAN STATUE of GEORGE WASHINGTON, just completed on Union-square, under the direction of Col. JAMES LEE and his associates.

Due arrangements have been made for the inauguration of the Statue, which will be uncovered at 6½ o'clock A. M., and saluted by the military in appropriate form. The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will deliver an Address. The Statue, in the evening, to be brilliantly illuminated with Bengal lights.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at Union-square the Military will take up its line of march as ordered by Major-General Sandford, commanding, and will be reviewed at 10 A. M. in front of the City Hall, Park, by his Honor the MAYOR, and the members of the Common Council.

In the evening a BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS will take place under the charge of superior Pyrotechnists, at the following-named squares, viz.,

Park,
Madison square,
Tompkins-square,
Lamartine-square,
Jackson-square,
Junction of East Broadway and Grand-st.
High Bridge,
Mount Morris square,
Carmansville,
Manhattanville,
Mission-square.

Bands of music are engaged, and will be at the following-named Squares, and discourse the most popular and appropriate airs:

The Park, Madison, Tompkins, Lamartine and Jackson squares, and also at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-st.

The proprietors of the various hotels, and masters and owners of vessels in port, are respectfully requested to hoist their colors on said day; and members of the Common Councils of neighboring cities, the Veterans of the War of 1812, and Officers of the Cincinnati, are requested to cooperate with the undersigned in furtherance of the Celebration.

By order of the majority of the Committee,
GEO. A. BARNEY, Chairman.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—See both, and buy the best. THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE contains Twenty-three beautiful Engravings illustrating as many beautiful Tales, Romances, etc. Ready THIS MORNING at all News Depots. Only Four Cents.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, lines, &c., is at R. BALDWIN'S, No. 233 Bowery, corner [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

1776. FOURTH OF JULY. 1856.
EXCURSION
TO THE
GRAND REGATTA,
AT
NEWBURG.

Landing (each way) at Rockland Lake, Caldwell, West Point and Cozzens's Dock. Fare 50 cents each way, or 75 cents for entire excursion. The commodious steamboat SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. WM. H. MILLER, will leave as follows: From Pier foot of Broome-st., E. R. 7¼ A. M.; Jay-st., 8; Spring-st., 8¼; Hammond-st., 8½; and 18th-st., at 9 o'clock. Arriving at Newburg about 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Newburg 3 P. M., landing at West Point, Cozzens's Dock, Caldwell's, Rockland Lake, Hammond-st. and Harrison-st., reaching New-York at an early hour, giving passengers an opportunity to witness the grand display of fireworks, &c. ☞ Bar and Refreshment room to let. Apply on board at the foot of Jay-st. A band of Music will accompany the Boat.

CHEAP
FOURTH OF JULY
EXCURSION

To Keyport, around Staten Island! The favorite steamer KEYPORT, Capt. T. V. ARROWSMITH, will make an excursion to Keyport and Cliffwood, on FRIDAY, the Fourth of July, as follows: Leave New-York, foot of Hammond-st., at 8 o'clock A. M.; Spring-st., at 8¼; Murray-st., at 8¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 9¼; foot of Grand-st., East River, at 10; and Pier No. 2, North River, at 10½ A. M. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3½ P. M., go around Staten Island, and arrive in the City, landing at the foot of Murray-st., about 8½ P. M. Persons desirous of getting away from the heat and dust of the City, and of enjoying a pleasant sail, as well as a stroll through the beautiful grove, at Cliffwood, will find this a pleasant excursion. Good dinners will be provided at White's Pavilion, De [illegible]'s Mansion House, and Higgins' Atlantic Hotel, at [illegible]port; and at Albert Porter's Cliffwood House, at Cliffwood. Fare, 25 cents each way.

FOURTH OF JULY.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES. Excursion tickets from New-York to the following places and return, good from the 3d to 7th inclusive, will be sold on the 3d and 4th instant.

Peekskill and return	$1 25	Rhinebeck and return	2 40
Garrison's and return	1 50	Tivoli and return	2 75
Cold Spring and return	1 50	Oak Hill and return	3 00
Fishkill and return	1 60	Hudson and return	3 10
New-Hamburg & return	1 75	Albany and return	4 00
Poughkeepsie & return	2 00	Troy and return	4 25

To Saratoga and return, $5 15.

Connections are made at Peekskill by stage to Lake Mahopac; at Garrison's and Cold Spring by ferry to West Point; at Fishkill by ferry to Newburg; at Rhinebeck by ferry to Kingston and Rondout; at Tivoli by ferry to Saugerties; at Oak Hill by ferry and stages to Catskill Mountain House; at Hudson, with Hudson and Boston Railroad to Lebanon Springs; at Albany, with trains for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate places; at Troy, with connecting railroads to Saratoga, Lake George and the North.

To persons desirous of enjoying a few days' recreation in the country, or at the Springs, and of avoiding the heat and confusion of the City on the Fourth, the above arrangement of the Hudson River Railroad Company affords superior facilities at reduced fare. Passengers can leave the City at a late hour on the 3d instant and return on Monday by the regular trains.

Excursion Tickets can only be procured at Chambers and 31st-st. Stations.

For hours of departure, see advertisement and Time Tables. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.
New-York, July 2, 1856.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Hunter's Point, on the East River, opposite 34th-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through time, 55 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go up by any of these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburg can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calvary Cemetery stages, and those in the upper part of this City by crossing 34th-st. ferry.

WHERE SHALL I GO ON THE FOURTH OF JULY?—Go to Flushing, by all means, and take your family and friends with you. It takes less than an hour, costs only 20 cents for adults, 10 cents for children and nothing for babies. It will afford you a pleasant sail of four miles on the East River, with a view of the most interesting objects on both shores, a ride of eight miles in luxurious cars, over one of the finest roads in the country, and a visit to the prettiest village on Long Island, celebrated for its nurseries, gardens, fine drives and shaded walks. You can go and return at almost any hour you please, and have half the day left for other pleasures, if you like. Be sure to go;—if not on the 4th, then on some other day. Take the beautiful steamer ISLAND CITY, Flushing Railroad line, north side of Fulton Ferry, at 6¾, 8 or 10 A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ or 7 P. M. The CARS leave Flushing at the same hours, daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point, on the East River. A beautiful grove, fitted up for pic-nic parties and schools, near the Flushing Depot, can be had free, on application to the ticket agent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—UP THE NORTH RIVER, to Sing Sing, Nyack, Tarrytown, Piermont, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers, touching at Amos-st. The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Captain F. FROST, will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st., on July 4, at 8½ A. M., landing as above.

Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 1 P. M.; Nyack, 1½; Tarrytown, 2; Piermont, 2¼; Dobbs' Ferry, 2:30; Hastings, 2:35; Yonkers, 3; arriving in New-York at about 4 o'clock.

This Excursion, for families and parties, will be found the most agreeable one out of New-York, affording a fine view of the river, the different towns at which the boat lands, giving persons the opportunity of stopping at either of the above landings until the boat returns.

Fare for the Excursion, to Yonkers and returning to New-York, 25 cents; to all the landings above, and returning to New-York, 50 cents. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., 243 West st., (back office.)

GRAND EXCURSION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY TO NEWBURG AND WEST POINT—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Cold Spring and Cornwall. The new and splendid steamer METAMORA, Capt. W. PERRY, will leave Jay-st. Pier at 7¼; Spring-st., 7:30; Amos-st., 7¾ A. M. Returning, leave Newburg 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M. A band of music will accompany the boat. N. B.—The METAMORA will make her morning trip from Haverstraw at 4 A. M.; Nyack, 4½; Tarrytown, 4¾; Dobbs' Ferry, 5:20; Hastings, 5½; Yonkers, 5¾. Returning, leave Pier foot of Jay-st. 3½ P. M. for Haverstraw, making the usual landings.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—FOR WHITESTONE, GLEN COVE, MANHASSET DOCK and GLENWOOD.—The steamer CROTON, Captain WILLIAM H. WOOD, will leave Peck-slip at 9 o'clock A. M.; Broome-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., for the above places. Returning on same day will leave Glenwood at 2:30 P. M.; Manhasset Dock at 3:40 P. M.; Glen Cove at 4 P. M.; Whitestone 4:45 P. M. NOTICE—The steamer CROTON will leave Glenwood for New-York, on the morning of the FOURTH OF JULY, at 6 A. M.; Manhasset Dock at 6:10 A. M.; Glencove at 6:30 A. M. Returning from New-York, will leave Peck-slip at 5.30 P. M., for all the above places.

COLLEGE POINT AND FLUSHING.—FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—On FRIDAY, the 4th of July, the steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain REYNOLDS, will leave Flushing for New-York at 7½ and 11½ A. M., and 3 and 6½ P. M. Leave College Point for New-York at 7¾ and 11¾ A. M., and 3¼ and 6¾ P. M. New-York for College Point and Flushing, from foot of Fulton Market-slip at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 5 P. M., landing at the foot of 11th-st., on the 9½ and 1½ trips. This excursion affords passengers a fine view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the Institutions on Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, Hurl Gate, &c.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS—TO STRYKER'S BAY.—The steamboat GOLDEN GATE, Capt. J. W. LOCKWOOD, will leave Spring-st. Dock for Stryker's Bay at 7, 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., 1, 3 and 5 P. M., landing at Amos-st., 13th and 42d sts., each way. Leaving Stryker's Bay, last trip, at 6½ o'clock.

Fare 12½ cents each way.

Parties and families going out of town on the 4th, will find, in the ample grounds and forests of Stryker's Bay, beautiful places for pic-nics, and at the house of the proprietor, Mr. Joseph Crochron, every description of refreshments served in the best style.

GRAND EXCURSION—NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN—JULY FOURTH—Fare $1 each way. The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Peck-slip for New-Haven on the Fourth of July at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at about 12 M. Returning, leave New-Haven the same evening at 11, and reach New-York early the next morning. This Excursion will afford New-Yorkers a fine opportunity to visit the celebrated City of Elms, one of the most beautiful Cities in New-England.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, No. 233 Pearl-st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, &c.—SEA AIR!! AND SEA BATHING!! The favorite steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will leave Jay-st. Pier, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and on FRIDAY, July 4, at 8 o'clock A. M., for the above delightful watering places, returning to the City on Friday by 8 o'clock P. M. Fare 37½c each way. Twenty first-class hotels are now ready for reception of visitors. A more invigorating trip cannot be taken.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY AND AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—Fare for the excursion 50 cents. The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, Capt. G. O. HOUSE, will leave the pier foot of Amos-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M.; Spring-st., 8¾; Jay-st., 9; Pier No. 2, North River, 9¼; Pier foot of Grand-st., 9¼; Broome-st., 9½; Brooklyn, south side of Fulton Ferry, 9¾. Returning to the City at about 5½ P. M., landing only at foot of Jay-st. and Amos-st., North River.

GRAND EXCURSION.—OPENING BANQUET OF THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The steamers of New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company, formerly Sanford's Independent Line, leave daily from Pier No. 14 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving at the Cape about 6 o'clock the next morning. Tickets to and return $8, good for the 23d to 28th June inclusive. For passage apply on board, or at the office, on Pier No. 14 North River.
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY PUBLIC SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The pupils and friends of Public Schools Nos. 13 and 21, Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will celebrate the day in a beautiful Orchard, on Graham-av., near North 2d-st., Williamsburg. Music, orations, songs and speeches, by celebrated characters, through the day and evening. Refreshments will be provided.

If stormy on the 4th, will take place on the 5th.

Admission to the ground 12½ cents; children half price.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—From New-York to GUTTENBERG, BULL'S FERRY, TILLIETUDLUM and FORT LEE. Fare 12½ cents. The steamboats FLORA, Captain HAWS; WASHINGTON, Captain [illegible]; LAURA KEENE, Captain [illegible], will leave foot of [illegible] every hour, [illegible] from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NEWARK BAY GROVE.—[illegible] Capt. HARRIS, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION—ON FOURTH JULY, 1856.—The favorite steamer IOLAS, Capt. BOUTON, will make a trip to City Island, Pelham Bridge, Westchester County. Fine fishing and bathing at City Island. Capt. McClellan will make all at home at his fine hotel. Fine groves at Pelham Bridge. This boat will not be crowded. [illegible]

Fare for the trip, 50 cents. The boat will land at Fort Schuyler and Throgs Point. Leaves foot of 36th-st., N. R., at 7 o'clock; Amos-st., 7¼; Spring-st., 7½; Pier 2, 7¾; Catherine Ferry, 8 o'clock; Broome-st., 8¼; South 7th-st., Williamsburg, 8½; 10th-st., at 9 o'clock. Refreshments on board. The boat will make all the landings.

The boat will return to witness the Fireworks. Will make a trip around the City to view the Fireworks—fare 50 cents. This will be the best place to see the Fireworks. A fine Band will accompany the boat.
CAPT. D. DOLTON.

WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS—NEWBURG.—The large and splendid steamboat SANTA CLAUS will make a grand FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NEWBURG, leaving foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M., Amos-st. 7¼, 42d-st. at 7½ o'clock, affording all who wish an opportunity to attend the

GREAT NATIONAL CELEBRATION
and
REGATTA

at that place, and returning in time to witness the exhibition of fireworks and other festivities in this City. The New-York cannon and the race boats will accompany the excursion and return with the boat. A splendid band of music will also accompany the boat. Fare 50 cents each way.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The splendid steamer TROY, Capt. H. CUMMINGS, will make an excursion to Newburg, landing at West Point, and arriving at Newburg in season to witness the grand civic procession and the boat regatta, the grand feature of the day. Fare 50 cents each way. Leaves Pier No. 2 North River at 8 o'clock A. M., and foot of Amos-st. at 8¼ o'clock A. M.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—AT BROOKS' ASSEMBLY ROOM, No. 361 Broome-st., between Mott and Elizabeth sts.—Spiritualists and all friends of civil and religious liberty, are invited to join in an appropriate celebration of the day. An oration, by Dr. HALLOCK, at 10½ o'clock A. M., after which other speakers will entertain the audience by appropriate remarks.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat *John Hart* can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK, GREENE & MARLEN, Proprietors.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Has no objections to the country for the season. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 68 18th-st., near 6th-av.

A LADY—Of middle age, accustomed to the refinements of society and possessing a lively temperament, desires a situation as housekeeper. A steady and good home (where reciprocity of feeling exists) of far more consideration than high wages. References undoubted, if desired. Address A. D. O., Times office.

SALESMAN WANTED—By a staple dry goods jobbing house who are now doing a near by trade, and keep up stock through the season. A salesman who is experienced in the business. To one who can command a large near-by trade a liberal salary will be given. Address, confidentially, with real name, H. B., Box 736 Post-Office.

A PROTESTANT EUROPEAN LADY—Having several years of experience in teaching music, French and German, which languages she speaks equally fluently, wishes to make an additional engagement, for next September, in one of the seminaries of this City. Satisfactory references given. Address A. B., Union square Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED—In all parts of the country, to sell the Patent Enameled Shirt Collar, the best shaped and best fitting collars ever worn. No one in 100 can tell them from the finest linen two feet off. Price $5 per 100. Any industrious person can make this pay well. J. HAVEN, No. 208 Broadway, up stairs, room 13.

$1,000 A YEAR.—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to Manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the Agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars sent on the receipt of 3 cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box 4,531 New-York.

JOURNEYMAN BARBER WANTED—To go to Utica; wages $6 per week, and half a day out every week. None but a steady, good and quick workman would be engaged permanently. Board cheap. Address Box No. 573 Utica Post-Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 37 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

CLERK WANTED—That can lend his employer $500, secured by unincumbered real estate, worth $3,000. $50 a month salary given and interest for the money. This is a first-rate situation for a sober, respectable young man. Call at the *Medical Pilot* Office, No. 438 Broadway, room No. 7.

CLERK WANTED—To attend a paint, glass, &c. store; any one who has a fair knowledge of the business and is willing to make himself useful, and can give satisfactory references, can have a permanent situation by applying at FINKEMAUR & FICHT'S paint store, No. 460 6th-av.

TWO APPRENTICES WANTED—At the Watch Case making business, boys about 16 years of age, having good mechanical ability, and can give the most undoubted references for honesty and good character, can apply at S. S. BOWMAN & CO.'S, No. 17 John-st., in the rear.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS WANTED—None need apply but experienced hands, as good wages are given, with constant employment. Also improvers and apprentices. Apply corner Court and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Big wages and first-rate situations are offered. Also, men and boys are wanted for brickyards, farms, and other places. Apply at Nos. 14 Sixth-avenue or 145 Bowery.
G. MASON.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,596, Lower Post-Office.

DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER WANTED—One who thoroughly understands his business can hear of a permanent situation, with good wages, by applying at No. 48 Murray-st.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a man who understands fancy cracker work. Also a second hand on cakes steady work. Apply No. 305 Greenwich st., in store.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 conductors, 2 book-keepers, 3 clerks, 2 bar-keepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 2 firemen, 3 brakemen, 4 boys for trades and for stores, men on steamers and railroads.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, 2 colored men as porters for wholesale stores, wages $6 per week; 1 colored coachman for a private family up town, wages $20 per month; a head waiter (colored) for a Summer hotel; wages liberal. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a good and pleasant room and bathroom at a fair price. Location must be between 28th and 34th sts., and Broadway and Madison-av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dinner and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. 2,469 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 33 Union-square.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Superior accommodations with board in one of the most delightful and airy locations in Brooklyn, can be obtained on application at Carrol-place, seventh house east of Court-st.; cars to the ferries are of easy access; house furnished with all modern conveniences of baths, &c.; location such as to secure the advantages of a country and city residence combined.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME.—Rooms unequaled, especially for families; water first-rate; scenery unrivaled; choicest fruits of all kinds abundant, especially pears. Edibles luxuriant. Two hours from New-York, north. Price, $5 to $6. Detailed circulars at No. 308 Broadway. Personal interview there July 1 to 5.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBUR, Park House, Washington-st.

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MLLE ROBERT—THE BALLET COMPANY.
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THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
Jobard .... Francois Ravel.
FRIDAY—THE GLORIOUS FOURTH—A HOLIDAY BILL, by the Wonderful Ravels. THE CONSCRIPT, PONGO, and the extraordinary performances on the Tight-Rope by Young Hengler.
Saturday—The house will be closed, in order to complete the arrangements for Miss Emma Stanley's entertainments.
Miss EMMA STANLEY has arrived, and will appear on TUESDAY EVENING next, in her celebrated entertainment, entitled
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Lucy Peveryl .... Miss Agnes Robertson.
Ada Raby .... Miss Agnes Robertson.
Davy .... Mr. T. B. Johnston.
After which
THE YOUNG ACTRESS,
in which Miss Agnes Robertson plays five characters, with ballads and dances.
Prices of Admission: Boxes and Parquette, 50c.; Upper Tier, 25c.; Stalls, $1.
Performances commence at 7¾ o'clock, and terminate at 10½ o'clock as nearly as possible.
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Visit it early, as it is going to Australia.
Three performances on the Fourth of July.

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ROBBER'S WIFE.
After which, THE IRISH LION.
To conclude with
THE MARRIED RAKE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, July 3, the entertainments will commence with the National Drama, entitled the
BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.
Randolph of Wyanoke .... Mr. J. H. Allen.
To be followed by the laughter-provoking Pantomime of
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
Jack Snoozle, a Tailor .... Mr. G. L. Fox.
The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

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Great preparations are being made to render the Museum, on the FOURTH OF JULY, the most attractive place of popular amusement in the City. PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR on that day and evening.

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FIRTH, POND & CO. [illegible] to be found a full assortment [illegible] FLUTES and GUITARS [illegible] for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S [illegible]

[illegible] instrument, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge-room, 7 feet front by 3 feet 6 inches deep, 10 feet 6 inches high, containing 13 draw-stops and swell. The above instrument can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 53 6th-av., N. Y.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

Wednesday, July 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very scarce, and are now held at $6 [illegible] for Pearls, and $6 31¼@$6 43¾ for Pots, ℘ 100 lbs. Sales light.

BEESWAX—1,500 lbs. American Yellow brought 30c.@30½c. ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is moderate, and prices are unchanged.

BRICKS—Are in fair request, at previous quotations.

CANDLES—Are salable and firm, as before reported.

CEMENT—Sells slowly at former rates. Supply ample.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and quiet—no change in price. Anthracite is rather sparingly dealt in, though quoted as low as $5@$6 ℘ chaldron.

COCOA—Is dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Continues very quiet, yet it is stiffly held. Java, 14½c.@15c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@11¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo, 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

COPPER—Appears in rather limited request, at unaltered rates.

COTTON—Is in slack demand, and is somewhat irregular in price. Small sales only were reported to-day, at about our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	9½	9⅝	9½	9¾
Middling	11¼	11⅜	11½	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12½	12¾
Fair	12½	12¾	12¾	13

FEATHERS—Unchanged.

FIRE CRACKERS—1,500 boxes Canton, 40 packs, have been sold since our last at prices equivalent to $1 62½@$1 65 ℘ box.

FISH—Dry Cod, of desirable quality, are more sought after, and now bring $3 12½@$3 37½ ℘ cwt. Mackerel and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLAX—Inactive and nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Market for State and Western Flour is brisker and firmer—the demand having improved both for export and home use at generally higher rates. The current receipts are rather limited, and receivers are not anxious sellers. The transactions since our last add up about 16,700 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 00@$5 75
Ordinary State	5 75@ 5 95
Straight State	5 95@ 6 15
Favorite and Extra State	6 15@ 6 65
Common to Good Michigan	5 25@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 95@ 6 25
Common to Good Ohio	6 00@ 6 45
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 5 95
Fancy Ohio	6 35@ 6 55
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 10
Fancy Genesee	6 70@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 00

Canadian is doing better—the sales since our last having amounted to about 2,100 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 30@$8 10 ℘ bbl. Southern is also improving. The sales since our last comprise about 2,700 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 75@$8 75, and $10 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $3 55@$4 35 for Fine and Superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 35@$3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 15@$3 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The latter brings $15 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Last week's quotations are generally sustained, but the private trade is a very limited one. By auction, sales were made, to-day, of 2,000 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 18¾@$1 75; and 2,000 boxes do. Oranges at 87½c.@$3 50, ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite active and buoyant, a very lively demand existing, chiefly for export, at about 2c. ℘ bushel higher rates. The receipts are not equal to the sales, and stocks are decreasing. The transactions since our last add up 85,000 bushels, including very ordinary to prime Canadian white at $1 40@$1 85; fair do. red at $1 50@$1 58; fair Western white at $1 64; inferior to good do. red at $1 20@$1 58; Genesee red at $1 55; old Southern white at $1 78@$1 88; new do. do. at $1 80; old do. red at $1 47, and new do. do. at $1 70 ℘ bushel. The closing range for all kinds is from $1 30@$1 85 for white, and $1 20@$1 55 for red, ℘ bushel. Rye is inactive and rather languid. Sales have been reported of about 9,500 bushels inferior to prime, in lots, at 80c.@85c. ℘ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 40½c.@41½c. for Ohio and Lake; 39c.@41c. for State; 35c.@38c. for Jersey; and 38c.@39c. for Southern, ℘ bushel. Barley, Beans and Peas are quiet, at about former quotations. Corn is brisker and dearer. The supply of sound continues very moderate. The transactions since our last amount to about 44,000 bushels, at 45c.@48c. for unsound, heated and damp; 50c.@58c. for inferior to good sound mixed; 60c.@62c. for Southern yellow; 58c.@62c. for round yellow; 60c.@67c. for common to choice Southern white, and 58c.@64c. for round white, ℘ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased, at 60c.@75c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—No important movement has occurred in this line, to-day.

HIDES—Are not very active, but are held with increased firmness, including prime Buenos Ayres, at 25½c.@26c.; Rio Grande at 24½c.@25c.; Orinoco at 23c.@23½c.; and other kinds at proportionate rates, ℘ lb. Stock on hand about 22,000, of all descriptions. Imports into this port, during first six months of 1856, 872,660; of 1855, 785,500; of 1854, 860,700. R. H. Brown, broker, in his monthly Hide Circular, gives the following estimate of the quantity taken for consumption for the past six months, compared with the same period last year:

	1856.	1855.
Taken from New-York	889,551	679,774
Taken from Baltimore	83,605	39,250
Taken from Boston	287,258	129,502
Taken from Philadelphia	37,123	47,084
Taken from Salem	87,527	112,152
Total	1,345,064	908,712

HONEY—Inactive and nominal.

HOPS—There have been 120 bales sold at 7c.@10c. ℘ lb.

IRON—Is selling very slowly, at old quotations.

LATHS—Are dull and heavy. Eastern bring only $1 31¼ ℘ thousand.

LEAD—Quiet and unsettled.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in improved demand at our revised quotations: Oak, (Slaughter,) light weights, ℘ lb., 32c.@33c.; do., middle, 32c.@35c.; do., heavy, (not banding,) 30c.@34c.; do., (dry hide,) 28c.@32c.; do., Ohio, 28c.@30c.; do., Southern, light, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, light, R. G. & B. A., 24½c.@25c.; do., middle, R. G. & B. A., 25c.@25½c.; do., light, Orinoco, &c., 23½c.@24c.; do., middle, Orinoco, &c., 24c.@24½c.; do., heavy, R. G. & B. A., 22c.@23c.; do., do., Orinoco, &c., 20c.@21c.; do., good damaged, 19c.@20c.; do., poor damaged, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, upper, in rough, slaughter, 27c.@28c. French calf skins are plenty, and salable. We quote, dozens of 25 lb. to the dozen, at $1@$1 10; 30 lb., 95c.@100c.; 35 lb., 95c.@100c.; 40 lb., 85c.@90c.; and 50 lb., 63c.@83c. ℘ lb., six months' credit. English salted Sheep Skins are lightly dealt in at old rates.

LIME—Rockland can be had at 78c.@80c. for Common, and $1 06¼ for Lump ℘ bbl. Market, fairly supplied and dull.

LUMBER—Nothing really new can be noticed in this line.

MOLASSES—The market is rendered inactive by meagre supplies. Prices are firm and buoyant: New-Orleans, 51c.@53c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@44c.; and clayed Cuba, 38c.@40c. ℘ gallon.

NAILS—Are in fair request at steady rates.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is rather brisker and firmer at $1 62½@$1 65 for Common, ℘ 310 lbs.; and $3 25@$5 50 for White, ℘ 280 lbs. Tar is less freely offered, and is in pretty fair request at $1 87½@$1 87½ ℘ bbl. Crude Turpentine is stiffly held, but is not actively inquired for, mostly at $2 87½@$3 ℘ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine attracts considerable attention, and is worth from 37c.@38c., in large and small lots, ℘ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Dull and nominal.

OIL-MEAL—City was last sold at $25 ℘ ton, packages extra. Stock light; demand limited.

OILS—We have heard of no really new movements in Whale or Sperm. Olive sells slowly $3 50@$3 62½ ℘ basket. Linseed is in fair demand at 81c.@82c. ℘ gallon. The supply is light. Lard Oil is stiffly held, but is inactive at 90c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

PLASTER PARIS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request at slightly improved prices, with sales since our last of about 1,500 bbls. in lots, closing at $20 50 for Mess and $17 25 for prime ℘ barrel. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10¼c.@10¾c. for Hams; 8¼c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 9¼c.@9½c. for Rough Sides, ℘ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Lard is scarce, and needed, at full rates; sales since our last reach about 700 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11¾c.@12c. and 350 kegs at 12¾@13c. ℘ lb. Beef is pretty active, at strengthening prices; the sales since our last consist of 1,200 bbls. at $7 50@$8 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$12 25 for repacked do., and $12 50@$13 50 for extra do., ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$17 ℘ tierce. Stock of Beef, 44,450 pkgs. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $12@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately, 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ℘ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5½c.@8c. ℘ lb.

RICE—200 tcs. brought $3 87@$4 62½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is generally in fair demand at steady rates.

SEEDS—Quiet and nominal.

SOAP—150 boxes Castile changed hands at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb.

SPELTER—Unaltered in demand and value.

SPICES—Inactive at about old quotations.

SUGARS—Are in good request at buoyant rates, with sales of 1,000 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 7½c.@9⅛c.; Manilla, in bags, at 8¼c.; brown Bahia, in sacks, at 8c.; and Havana, in boxes, at 7¾c.@9½c. ℘ lb.; Refined, active and very firm.

TALLOW—There were 12,000 lbs. prime sold at 20c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Inactive, yet steady.

TIN—Is in slack demand at our quotations: Banca 30½c. ℘ lb., cash; Straits 29@29½c., cash; Plates, ¾d X, $11 50@$11 62½ ℘ box; Plates, I. C. Coke, $9 37½@$9 75; Terne, coke, $8 87½@$9; Terne, charcoal, $10 25.

TOBACCO—Leaf is now actively inquired for and is very firm. Manufactured is also in lively request at strengthening rates. The sales of Manufactured last month reached 17,498 pkgs., against 15,871 pkgs. in June of last year. Stocks of Manufactured on hand July 1, 1856, 24,267 pkgs.; 1855, 24,388 pkgs.

WHALEBONE—Inactive at about former figures.

WHISKY—There have been 550 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, to-day, closing at 30c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The market is generally devoid of animation. Parties differ a little about prices. Stocks are accumulating; sales unimportant; quotations nominally unaltered.

ZINC—Dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—A pretty fair business was reported to-day, at essentially unchanged figures. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@7-32d. ℘ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.; Rosin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℘ tc. Heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ℘ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A Ship from St. John, N. B., to Bristol Channel, Deals, at 65s.; a Bark, 307 tons, (bound to Genoa,) from Smyrna to New-York, $2,500; a Ship hence to Glasgow, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 9d., in ship's bags; and 500 bbls. Flour, 2s. 9d.; a Sard. Brig hence to Buenos Ayres, White Pine Lumber, $15; a Bark to Sibara and back, Sugar, 54½c., and Molasses, $3; a Brig to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, 40c. and $3; Bark *Snap Dragon*, to Melbourne or Sydney, a Norw. Bark to London, a Ship to Liverpool, Flour and Grain, and Ship *Golden Eagle*, for San Francisco, on terms not transpired.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SLOTE & JANES, is dissolved. Either party is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

HENRY L. SLOTE,
JONATHAN JANES.
Dated July 1, 1856.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, according to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, and that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is SLOTE & JANES; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and selling of Blank Books and Stationery; that the name of the general partners interested therein, are HENRY L. SLOTE, who resides in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and JONATHAN JANES, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York aforesaid; that the name of the special partner interested therein, is WILLIAM H. WEBB, who resides in the City of New-York, State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is Ten Thousand Dollars, and that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, 1856, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of July, 1861.

H. L. SLOTE,
JONATHAN JANES,
W. H. WEBB.
Dated New-York, July 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ANDREW S. SNELLING having associated with himself his son EDWARD T. SNELLING, the business hereafter in STOCKS, LOANS, BONDS and MORTGAGES, WESTERN LANDS, &c., will be conducted under the firm of A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 68 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

WESTERN LANDS.—The undersigned having made arrangements with Messrs. CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO., of Chicago, are now prepared to negotiate the purchase or sale of Western Lands on the most favorable terms. They will enter Government Lands, locate Land Warrants, pay taxes, and from the peculiar advantages possessed by Messrs. DUPUY & CO., can secure for investment the most desirable and rising lands in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Free information in relation to the West can be obtained at their office, No. 68 Wall-st. A. S. SNELLING & SON.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, B. F. Wheelwright, Moses Taylor, New-York; Messrs. Head & Perkins, Samuel Austin, Ignatius Sargent, Boston.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Copartnership of WM. H. CARY & CO. has terminated by limitation, and the withdrawal of JOSIAH OAKES. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.

WM. H. CARY,
JOSIAH OAKES,
S. EMERSON HOWARD,
New-York, July 1, 1856. HENRY SANGER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a copartnership under the firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and will continue the Fancy Goods business, at Nos. 243 and 245 Pearl-st.

WM. H. CARY,
S. EMERSON HOWARD,
New-York, July 1, 1856. HENRY SANGER.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of JAMES MORRIS & CO., was dissolved on the 1st day of June, 1856. The business will be continued by JAMES MORRIS as before, at No. 210 East 15th-st., and orders will be received by WM. H. MORRIS, No. 91½ Wall-st.

JAMES MORRIS,
New-York, July 1, 1856. WM. H. MORRIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—GEO. C. SMALLEY having this day associated with himself ALFRED W. BARTLETT, under the firm of SMALLEY & BARTLETT, will continue the Note, Loan and Stock Commission business, in connection with the collection and negotiation of paper, payable at all points in the United States and Canadas.

GEO. C. SMALLEY,
July 1, 1856. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Our friends and the public are informed that on and after the 1st July next we shall associate with us SAMUEL A. BANKS, under the firm of BRAINARD, GEFFROY & CO., and that the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry will be continued at the old stand, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

BRAINARD & GEFFROY.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Tuesday, July 1	7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 1	3 P. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 2	7½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 2	3½ P. M.
Thursday, July 3	8 A. M.	Thursday, July 3	4 P. M.
Friday, July 4	8 A. M.	Friday, July 4	5 P. M.
Saturday, July 5	10 A. M.	Saturday, July 5	5 P. M.
Sunday, July 6	8 A. M.	Sunday, July 6	5½ P. M.
Monday, July 7	7 A. M.	Monday, July 7	11 P. M.

Also, the very light-drafted steamer LAURA, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3¼ o'clock, and leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING, at 6½, except Sunday. See card.

FOR SHREWSBURY,—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Captain JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Tuesday, July 1	3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 1	7 A. M.
Wednesday, July 2	3 P. M.	Wednesday, July 2	8 A. M.
Thursday, July 3	3 P. M.	Thursday, July 3	8 A. M.
Friday, July 4	8 A. M.	Thursday, July 3	7 P. M.
Saturday, July 5	4 P. M.	Friday, July 4	4½ P. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Richmond each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. C. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 7 and 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 7½ and 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 7¾ and 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. L. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's-place.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD,—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 8 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3d, at 2 o'clock. GEO. W. CORLIES.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—The Steamer ALIDA, Capt. ROE, leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at Cozzens, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Canal and Spring sts., touching at intermediate landings.

FOR ALBANY—And and in connection with Railroads to Saratoga and the West; steamers ISAAC NEWTON and NEW WORLD leave daily at 6 o'clock P. M., from wharf foot of Cortlandt-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Neat, pretty, well made sets, as low as $25, at the manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods well packed to go a distance.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—See both and buy the best. THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE contains Twenty-three beautiful Engravings, illustrating as many beautiful Tales, Romances, etc. Ready THIS MORNING at all News Dépôts. Only Four Cents.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,800, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 100 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 607 Hudson-st., one door above Barrow-st., and immediate possession given. Apply to J. J. TALLMAN, No. 60 Nassau-st., up stairs.

ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA AND INDIANA LANDS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, upon accommodating terms, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards:

200,000 acres choice Illinois farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Iowa farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Wisconsin farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Minnesota farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Indiana farming and grazing lands.

Also, 100,000 acres Georgia cotton lands, and 50,000 acres Tennessee wheat lands, convenient to railway stations.

And 200 farms of different sizes, in all the Western States.

Some of this property will be exchanged for City and suburban real estate.

Apply to STOW & JAMISON,
Western Land and Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 116 25th-st., near the 2d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do.; also 4 circular saw benches, and 1 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 282 West-st., or No. 60 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 194 East 20th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 65 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—The grounds contain between three and four acres, and handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, shade trees and flowers; the garden is planted for the Summer, and possession would be given immediately; 1½ hours' ride by the New York and New-Haven Railroad from the City. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Pleasantly situated on Henry-st., Stamford, Conn., within a short distance of the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Dépôt. House new, well arranged and commodious; well supplied with excellent water, bath range, &c., and in complete order. Apply to J. S. MOON, Stamford, or LUSH & CO., No. 296 4th-av., corner of 23d-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

IOWA LANDS—First-rate farm, prairie and timber lands in Decatur and adjacent counties, the most healthy and beautiful parts of Iowa, near railroads, towns and villages, sawmills, schools and churches, for sale by S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

These are not like Illinois swamp or our worn-out Eastern lands, but the richest and best timbered and well watered lands in the United States, and will be worth double their cost in one year.

GEORGE POMUTZ, of New-Buda, Iowa, will be at the office for a few days to give information in regard to the lands.

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable farm, with a good dwelling and extensive out-houses thereon, situated within 20 miles of New-York, about three miles from a steamboat landing and one mile from a Railroad station, containing about 180 acres of excellent land, a portion of which is covered with handsome forest. There is plenty of running water and fruit upon the premises, and the property is very desirable for a country seat or farming purposes. Terms moderate and easy. Apply, for particulars, to DAYTON OGDEN,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Dépôt, and four south of Poughkeepsie. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of
WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT—And difference paid in cash—About 10½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plankroad from Green point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

AVENUE AND STREET LOTS FOR SALE.—3 Lots on the east side of 3d-av., next to the northeast corner of 53d-st., 25x100 each.

Two Lots on the east side of 6th av., next to the north-east corner of 47th-st., 25x98 each.

One Lot on the east side of 2d-av., near 58th-st., 25x100.

Four Lots on the north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of 3d-av., 25x100 each.

Two Lots on 51st and 52d sts., between 11th and 12th avs., 25x100 each.

Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 275 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

6,200 ACRES OF WELL-TIMBERED VIRGINIA IRON AND COAL LAND FOR SALE—Nine miles from Fredericksburg. The iron mines have been opened, and very profitably worked. Improvements—Several houses, a large steam-engine, &c., &c. Apply to R. CHARLTON MITCHELL,
No. 61 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

$7,500 FOR 500 ACRES—(In a solid body,) of the most fertile and productive land on Long Island, 41 miles from New-York, and near the Railroad Dépôt, with splendid views of the great South Bay and Atlantic Ocean; title warranted perfect, and terms easy. E. A. BUNCE, No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 26 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1¼ miles from railroad dépôt at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 50 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

FOR SALE—The 3 story house No. 108 Greenwich-av. Has been put in good order, painted inside and out, gas, &c., and is ready for immediate occupation. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

TWENTY-TWO ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—About three miles from Hoboken, a quarter of a mile from the Weehawken Ferry. For further particulars inquire of ROBERT ANNETT, Fort Lee, N. J.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 161.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 161 Broadway, 2d floor.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A 20-foot sail boat, new and copper-fastened, and finished in the best style; built by George W. Friend; also a yacht 25 feet long, now building, and can be seen on her stocks. Inquire Washington-st., between H and J sts., Greenpoint.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a new Double Cylinder Printing Press, 48½ by 31¼ inch bed. Also, a second-hand Double-Cylinder Press, 37 by 26 inch bed; and 1 ditto 30 by 30 inch bed. For terms and further particulars, apply to A. B. TAYLOR & CO., No. 1 Hague-st.

FOR SALE—At No. 237 2d-st., New-York, cheap, 60 large hickory logs, 75 of red cedar, sided up 8 to 10 inches, 30 of chestnut timber, 2 white oak knees, sided up 16 inches and 16 feet long, 200 locust posts 6½ to 8 feet to 10 and 12 feet, 100 chestnut posts 10 to 12 feet.

FOR SALE—A remarkably fine short-horn cow with calf 16 days old. Offered for sale solely because the owner is about to leave for Europe. May be seen at the stable No. 203 9th-st. Inquire of TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 442 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—At low rents, and possession immediately. The following desirable dwelling-houses, all of which have lately been painted and repaired throughout, viz.: The large five-story house or hotel on the corner of [illegible] and Prince-sts., near Broadway. Also, the three story house, No. 142 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, similar house No. 133 Hammond-st., near Greenwich. Apply to
I. L. SUYDAM, No. 136 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—At Stamford, Conn.—Double two-story and attic house, modern built, and in complete order; good garden, plenty of shade, and good water; choice location; will be rented for the season, or longer period; immediate possession. Inquire of D. L. SCOFIELD, at Railroad Dépôt, Stamford.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Principal part of it, containing a suite of three rooms on first floor, and front and back hall stairs; sleeping-room, 14 by 16, in second story, and front basement room, with Beebe's range. Cistern water in the basement, and large garden around the house. View unsurpassed. Possession at once. Rent $200. Inquire at Swiss Cottage, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., South Brooklyn.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 35 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 141 Chambers-st.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 25 by 100—20 windows each. Inquire at the Hat Factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 165 Water-st., New-York.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—On second floor, 25 feet by 60 feet deep, suitable for a school or meeting room, or some light manufacturing purposes. Rent low. Apply at No. 425 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.
W. H. HAIGHT.

TO LET.—The principal stories of a neat house in Clermont-av., Brooklyn, the house south of De Kalb, fitted with gas, good cellarage and all other family conveniences. Will be rented to two families if required, possession immediate.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. G. HULL & SON, No. 135 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED—Partially furnished, by a small family of grown persons, where the rent will be taken in board, with privilege of taking one or two other boarders. Location between 14th and 30th sts., 6th and 9th avs. References exchanged. Address HOUSE, *Times* Office, until Saturday.

DWELLING WANTED—The subscriber wishes to purchase a dwelling worth from $6,000 to $12,000—Brooklyn property preferred. Call, or address D. O. BRADLEY, No. 22 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. LOOTWORROW, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$8,512,775 33
Due from Banks		424,245 41
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$39,500	
Due from Brokers	114,000	
Real Estate		306,206 48
Specie		1,707,899 17
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other City Banks, received in regular course of business on the day previous		1,262,889 20
Stocks		2,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		22,369 50
Expense Account		19,500 06
Total		$12,271,872 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$5,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$3,095	
Less Notes on hand		3,095 00
Profits		698,467 80
Due to Banks		2,512,289 66
Due Depositors on demand		4,054,904 88
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Dividends unpaid		3,615 40
Total		$12,271,872 74

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of Bank of Commerce, in New-York, a Banking Association, located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 2d day of July, 1856. N. C. EVERETT,
Commissioner of Deeds.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend, on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before July 7 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 27, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have ordered a Semi-annual Dividend to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of July next. Dividends not called for will be credited, and draw interest same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o26-'54-law2yTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.
au10-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—The FALLKILL has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. R. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.

No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856. }

NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 7, will bear interest from 1st July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., East of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. All deposits made on or before the 12th of July will take interest from the first.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 402 Grand-st., corner of Willett.—All moneys deposited on or before the 7th of July will date from the 1st. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK.—June 27, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 8. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 25 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF-PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card-cases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—The following Coupons and Railroad Bonds, viz.:

$32—Coupons of the 6 per cent. Cincinnati City Bonds; 1 of $30, due 1st January, 1856, payable in New-York, No. 60; 2 of $30 each, due 15th June, 1856; payable at the Bank of United States, in Philadelphia, Nos. 128, [illegible].

$325—50 coupons of the 10 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, due 1st July, 1856, payable in New-York—1 of $25, No. 280; 1 of $37 50, No. 280; 3 of $50 each, Nos. 136, 11, 190; 2 of $5 each, Nos. 564, 582.

$385—11 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Bonds, due 1st June, 1856, Nos. 1748, 1749, 1711, 1745, 1786, 1708, 1710, 1706, 1890, 1747, 1708.

$70—2 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York. Nos. 483, 646.

$70—2 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Ross County Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., in New-York. Nos. 108, 20.

$100—50 Coupons of the 7 per cent. California State Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York; 2 of $35 each, Nos. 67, 68; 2 of $17 50 each, Nos. 614, 549; 1 of $8 50, No. 1.

$35—1 of $35, coupon of the 7 per cent. New-York and Erie 1st Railroad Bonds, due 1st May, 1856; No. 774.

$60—2 of $30 each, coupons of the 6 per cent. United States Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; Nos. 2681, 2682.

$245—7 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Nos. 785, 468, 514, 512, 470, 488, 486.

$60—2 of $30 each, coupons of the 6 per cent. Northern Cross Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York. Nos. 670, 672.

$140—4 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Bonds, due 1st May, 1856; payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York. Nos. 585, 486, 784, 687.

$15—1 of $15, coupon of the 6 per cent. Georgia State Bonds due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Bank of Republic, in New-York. No. 606.

$280—7 of $40 each, coupons of the 8 per cent. St. Louis County Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Phenix Bank, in New-York. Nos. 237, 231, 241, 238, 240, 239, 242.

$60—2 of $30 each, coupons of the 6 per cent. Allegheny City, due 1st July, 1856, payable in New-York. Nos. 159, 160.

$400—Coupons of the 8 per cent. Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. Bonds—2 of $40 each, due 1st April, 1856; payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York, Nos. 61, 565; 7 of $40 each, due 1st June, 1856; payable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York. Nos. 1012, 1015, 1021, 1025; 2 of $40 each, due 1st July, 1856; payable at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, in New-York; Nos. 262, 264, 268; 1 of $30, due 1st July, 1856; No. 615, payable at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, in New-York.

$265—Coupons of the 6 per cent. St. Louis City Bonds; payable at the Phenix Bank, in New-York; 1 of $15, due 1st March, 1856, No. 126; 3 of $30 each, due 1st June, 1856, Nos. 474, 424, 456; 1 of $30, due 15th June, 1856, No. 88; 3 of $30 each, due June 19th, 1856, Nos. 227, 215; 2 of $30 each, due 1st July, 1856; Nos. 103, 104.

$105—3 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. New-York and Erie Convertible Bonds, due July 1, 1856; Nos. 190, 1858, 1189.

$350—[illegible] of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; Nos. 1, 10, 565, 585, 567, 569.

$60—2 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. St. Louis City, due June 16, 1856; payable at the Phenix Bank, in New-York; Nos. 42, 44.

$150—5 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. Bonds Pennsylvania State, due July 1, 1856; payable in Philadelphia; Nos. 2851, 1110, 2856, 2859, 2860.

$75—Coupons of the 10 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; 1 $25, No. 159; 1 $50, No. 3.

$30—1 of $30 Coupon of the 6 per cent. United States Bonds, due July 1, 1856; No. 4484.

$180—6 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. Tennessee State Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; Nos. 544, 484, 482, 481, 487, 483.

$105—3 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. Panama R. R. Bonds, due July 1, 1856; Nos. 1515, 1996, 1997.

$105—3 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. St. Louis County Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable at the Phenix Bank, in New-York; Nos. 2486, 2487, 2488.

$1,380—46 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. New-Orleans City Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; Nos. 2604 to 2607, 2619, 2665 to 2673, 2692 to 2698, 2693, 2697, 245, 4696, 249, 4788, 250, 5487, 251, 4636, 247, 246, 4621, 4606, 248, 2585, 258, 2608, 2694, 2605.

All stamped, "forwarded to PHILIP SPEYER & Co., New-York."

$2,000—2 of $1,000 each, 7 per cent Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, issued to Jno. J. Palmer, Jr., or bearer, with coupons from 1st July, 1856, till 1st January, 1866, dated 1st January, 1851; Nos. 431, 57; having been lost or stolen, and the payment thereof stopped, the public is hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO., No. 73 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1856.

SILVER STOLEN—$10 REWARD.—Taken from No. 25 Irving-place, this day, a willow basket, containing 7 napkin rings, 7 tea-spoons, 5 table spoons, 1 butter knife, and 7 dessert napkins. The above reward will be paid on return of the articles to my house.

F. MORGAN.

LOST—In Broadway, near Bond-st., a BRACELET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 260 Broadway, New-York.

LOST—On Tuesday morning, in Broadway, a lady's GOLD LINKED BRACELET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 14 Cortlandt-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 5 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE Co.—No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 25 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Wm. I. Coe,
Wm. Dennistoun, No. 286 Henry-st.,
Wm. B. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey,)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. B. Parker, No. 32 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn,)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Thomas Barron, (H. H. Barron & Co.)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
R. M. Whitlock, (R. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner, (No. 32 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson,)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver,)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son,)
R. J. Dennell, No. 16 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornell & Willis,)
George H. Bayer, (Bayer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis)
David R. Keeler, (late No. 246 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 36 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 16, 1856. }

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on the capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,
Daniel B. Fearing,
William H. Russell,
Augustus C. Downing,
Gansevoort B. Lamar,
Wm. Butler Duncan,
N. H. Wolfe,
Isaac Townsend,
James Warren,
Arthur Leary,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,
Dudley Duer,
John Steward, Jr.,
Robert B. Minturn,
Reuben Withers,
Edward C. Center,
Joseph Oakes,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Jas. M. Waterbury,
Joseph Howland,
George T. Adee,
John J. Astor, Jr.,
Fred'k A. Delano,
William H. Cary,
Daniel Drake Smith,
Frederic G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,
Robert S. Hone,
Samuel V. Hoffman,
Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
J. P. Giraud Foster,
John A. C. Gray,
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (Marine) INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

Authorized Capital $5,000,000.
Cash Capital paid in by Stockholders $500,000.

For the accommodation of the Merchants on the west side of the City—this Company have opened a branch Office at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 345 Broadway, near Murray-st. To afford facilities to the Jobbers for entries under Open Marine Policies, the Office will be open from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, June 25, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent has this day been declared, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of matched cream-colored horses, white manes and tails, sound and kind in all harness. Apply to J. V. R., St. Denis Hotel, corner Broadway and 11th-st., or by letter to Box No. 323 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A good young team of mules, sound and kind and true; with a large farm wagon and two sets of harness. Inquire of No. 337 3d-av., New-York.

GROCERY WAGON FOR SALE—Nearly new and will be sold cheap. Apply at the Livery Stable No. 4 Irvington-st.

FOR SALE—An excellent family Horse—a good traveler, and very gentle. Apply at No. 177 Henry-st.

MEDICAL.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

DR. BARROW Removed to No. 187 Prince-st., few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

[illegible]

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., [illegible] the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. 187 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
THE APERIENT,

Antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, dyspepsia and numerous ulcerous and eruptive diseases. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their disease if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try AYER'S PILLS, and you will know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all the Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Stomach, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more; the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world; and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to all who have used them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhea which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desideratum is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither [illegible] nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption in usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the [illegible] is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 20th edition, 400 pages, 100 anatomical plates, price $1 or four stamps. Mailed free. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; [illegible] The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Seminal [illegible], Impotency, &c. Office—No. 32 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 252 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des États Unis, Boston Medical Journal, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. [illegible] by a method at once safe, speedy, and effectual. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting room and residence No. 25 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all cases requiring secrecy. [illegible] present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C. would caution strangers and others who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him at least they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

CATARRH.—Can it be cured? It can. But not by any snuff material. Snuffs of any kind only arrest the violin, impede the cure, and aggravate the disease. What will cure it? GOODALE'S ERRHINE, in liquid form, prepared upon medical and philosophic principles, has cured, and will again, in every stage of the malady. Try it—and the author is willing to abide the penalty of "obtaining property under false pretences," if it proves a hateful cheat. It may be had at the following places in New-York City, with directions for using: C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; R. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.; and T. T. GREEN, No. 583 Broadway, corner of 14th-st.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This cures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy that will do it. Try all others and see. Confidential consultation and medical book gratis.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 649 Houston-st., near Wooster; hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 5 to 9 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience attending their cure. In stricture, from its first or feeblest to its most advanced and distressing stages; also in seminal weakness, &c., he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines, or interruption from business. Consultations strictly confidential. Private seats for waiting.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all [illegible]. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicine for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail to cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.—Dr. E. KINGSLEY has removed to No. 141 4th-av., where he continues to treat most successfully all diseases which electricity is applicable to. Office hours from 9 to 3 o'clock.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 140 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, white and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 64 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—July 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 3d Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Miami County (Ohio) Seven per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Great Western (Ill.) Ten per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds.
5 shares New-York City Paint Company (hypothecated)....$1,000 each
80 shares Great Western Railroad (hypothecated)....$100 each
20 shares Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad (hypothecated)....$50 each
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company....$50 each
20 shares New-Amsterdam Insurance Company $25 each
1,000 shares North American Trust and Banking Company....$100 each
10 shares New-York Exchange Bank....$100 each

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock on Saturday. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 7.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 3, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. [illegible] Nassau-st., stock of a dealer of wines, brandies, cigars, &c., consisting in part of choice old [illegible], London Dock and Cognac brandies, pale and dark; old Gordon and Amontillado pale and brown sherries, old South Side madeira, Queen's port; Heidsieck and other brands of champagnes, Chateau and Margaux clarets, together with an invoice of German and Havana cigars.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

NOT LIMITED.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell, THIS MORNING, at No. 79 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock by catalogue and invoice, the most desirable collection of furniture, &c., offered at auction this season, being well made, substantial ware, &c. Also, by invoice, at commencement, 25 kinds of good cigars, in lots to suit buyers. Last sale this season.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture but little used, carpets, beds, mattresses and bedding, China, glass and crockery ware, silver-plated and britannia ware, cutlery, &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
GEORGE C. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq.; Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents ($714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1853 to the year 1863, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, as far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July instant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST DUE JULY 1—On the following Securities, viz:
Albany City, 6 per cent.
Cleveland City Water Loan, 7 per cent.
Chicago City Municipal, 6 per cent.
Chicago City Water Loan, 6 per cent.
Milwaukee City (account River and Harbor) 7 per cent.
City of Wheeling, 6 per cent.
Buffalo and St. Louis Railroad, 7 per cent.
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Co., 7 per cent.
Northern Cross Railroad, 8 per cent.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 8 per cent.
Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 7 per cent.
Auburn and Rochester Railroad.
Central Military Tract Railroad, 7 per cent.
Interest on 5½ per cent State Stock, account Auburn and Rochester Railroad, will be paid by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $25 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 93 23-100 per share will be paid to stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 20th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of June, and opened on the 2d day of July.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 3, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.
A. WORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the *Sacramento City Bonds, due in this City July 1, 1856, will be paid* on and after that date, on presentation at our office.

We are informed by the Mayor of the city of Sacramento that the bonds maturing on the 1st of July, 1856, will not be paid, but that they will be required to be forwarded to the city of Sacramento, where new bonds will be issued in lieu thereof, at par, payable twenty years from date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum (payable semi-annually), both interest and principal being payable in New-York.
D. N. BARNEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO., PITTSBURG, June 21, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of July next on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:
The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.
The Bonds of the Cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Penn., and of the Counties of Stark and Richland, Ohio, 6 per cents. issued to this Company.
JAMES MARSHALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS—Of the Lackawanna Railroad Co., due July 1, 1856, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company.
W. H. TYLER, Secretary. H. MEYBERT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:
Alexandria, Algiers, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Aix-la-Chapelle, Baden Baden, Bale, Berlin, Berne, Beyrout, Bologna, Bordeaux, Bremen, Breslau, Brussels, Cadiz, Carlsruhe, Cairo,
Cologne, Constantinople, Dresden, Florence, Frankfort-a-M., Genoa, Geneva, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Havre, Heidelberg, Jerusalem, The Hague, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon,
London, Lucerne, Lyons, Madrid, Malaga, Malta, Manheim, Marseilles, Mayence, Messina, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Naples, Nice, Pau, Palermo,
Prague, Pisa, Rome, Rotterdam, Seville, Smyrna, St. Petersburg, Strasbourg, Stockholm, Trieste, Turin, Venice, Vienna, Wiesbaden, Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 3 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, No. 23 William-st., June 24, 1856.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—Of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. By order.
THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors.
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—New-York, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order,
HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 23, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.
PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late firm of Ward & Pierson, and of Nehemiah Ward and John B. Pierson individually, are required to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, No. 51 Wall-st., on or before the 12th day of July instant, when the final dividend will be made.
JAMES STRUTHERS, ANDREW V. STOUT, Assignees.

$1,000 TO $7,000 WANTED—By a competent business man, a situation as bookkeeper or salesman in some good mercantile house, who can loan his employer from $1,000 to $7,000 upon good security. The best of City reference given and required. Address, for three days, L. Y. Z., *Times* Office, stating particulars.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, No. 23 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.
THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CIN. R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, Ohio, June [illegible], 1856.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, Due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., in New-York.
NOAH L. WILSON, President.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, [illegible] Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.
ATWOOD & CO.

NOTICE.—The holders of the Sacramento City Bonds due and payable in New-York, July 1, 1856, are requested to meet at Delmonico's, corner Beaver and South William-sts., on July 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take some action on collection of said bonds.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS—On the bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due 1st July, 1856, will be paid by J. A. Underwood & Son, No. 22 Exchange-place.
GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 5.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 18, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 7th July next on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1853, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JOSIAH McROBERTS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
CANAL OFFICE, June 16, 1856.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner of Grand and Willet sts.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to 1st July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, 1st Vice-President.
MOSES SMITH, 2d Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, 3d Vice-President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company and the same *pro rata* on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the *1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.*

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and *from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51* Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. *Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.*, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company has this day declared a dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the current six months; payable on and after the 15th July, next.

The Transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the morning of the 15th July.

The Interest on the Bonds of the Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid on presentation of the coupons, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, June 21, 1856.—A Semi-Annual Dividend *of five per cent on the capital stock of the Cleveland*, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company has been declared from the earnings of the road for six months ending the 30th inst.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid on and after July 1 at our office.

The transfer books will be closed on MONDAY, 23d instant, and remain closed until July 3 inclusive.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—(Wisconsin Lake Shore Railroad,) No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, June 28, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on the 10th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th day of July, both days inclusive. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York at this office, and to the holders of stock registered at Milwaukee, at the office of the Company at Milwaukee. By order of the Directors.
G. H. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($4,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. *By order of the Board.*
E. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1856.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupon No. 4, due January 1st, 1856, amounting with the $2,500 bonds, with interest thereon, to thirty-eight dollars and forty cents ($38 40) each; also, Coupon No. 5, due July 1st, 1856, amounting, with interest, to thirty-seven dollars and ten cents ($37 10) each—will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on presentation, on and after the 1st July, 1856. The coupons from the $2,500 bonds will be one-half the above amounts each.
MYRON CLARK, Lessee.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. H. PULLIS, H. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, June 24, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of five per cent. from the earnings of this company, to the 1st of May last, has been declared this day, to be paid to the stockholders of the main line, standing on the books of the Company, on the first day of July next. Payment to be made in the bonds of the company, payable on the first day of July, 1867, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. on the first day of July and January, in the City of New-York.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on the first of August next.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 15 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.
June 21, 1856.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
JOHN G. BERGH, Secretary.

ISLAND CITY BANK, No. 190 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 10th July, proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after 10th day of July next.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupons of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.
JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($650,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 10. The Transfer Book will be closed from June 30 until 10th of July. By order of the Board.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of (4) four per cent. from the profits of the six months, ending June 30, payable to the stockholders on and after the [illegible] day of July [illegible].

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—[illegible]
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

[illegible] BANK, New-York, [illegible] declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1856. By order of the Board.
H. D. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 267 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND—Of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on demand.
D. PALMER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st. New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES S. LOTT, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK.—New-York, June 30, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 7th of July next. By order of the Board.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—New-York, July 1, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—New-York, June 18, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 2.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after 7th July.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.

The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. *They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each.* Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—The GROVER and BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, better to accommodate their increased business have removed to the large and convenient store, first floor, No. 495 Broadway, St. Nicholas' Block. The most complete and perfect stock of Sewing Machines, Machine Silk, Thread and Needles, will be always found here, and all invited to call and examine for themselves.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅜ to 4 in. Car axles shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—[illegible] all complete. WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 233 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers, and also by
Messrs. J. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. [illegible] MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. J. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. [illegible] & ROBBINS, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. [illegible] Fulton-st.
And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOURTH OF JULY.—NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Excursion tickets will be sold on the 3d and 4th of July for Philadelphia, good to return on or before the 7th. Tickets will be sold on the 3d for the 11 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. trains, and on the 4th for the 11 A. M. and 12 M. trains only. Returning from Philadelphia on the 4th in the 3 and 5 P. M., and on the 5th, 6th and 7th in any of the trains. Fare $4. Increased accommodations given in all the regular trains, and excursion tickets sold on the 3d, 4th and 5th for any place on the New-Jersey or Millstone Railroads, good to return on or before Monday, the 7th, as follows: between

Newark and New-York, both ways	$0 40
Elizabeth and New-York, both ways	0 50
Rahway and New-York, both ways	0 60
New-Brunswick and New-York, both ways	1 00
E. Millstone and New-York, both ways	1 25
E. Millstone and Newark, both ways	1 00
E. Millstone and Elizabeth, both ways	0 75
E. Millstone and Rahway, both ways	0 75

Excursion tickets will also be sold between New-Brunswick and East Millstone, at those stations, for half the regular fare, on the 4th of July.

New-Brunswick excursion tickets good for returning either way in the Philadelphia trains on the above days. Excursion tickets sold only at the stations where issued. An extra train will leave Newark on the 3d, 4th and 5th at [illegible] P. M. Leave New-York at 8 P. M.

An extra train on the evening of the Fourth leaves New-Brunswick at 10 P. M., Rahway at 10.30 P. M., Elizabeth at [illegible] P. M., and Newark [illegible] [illegible]

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND MILLSTONE RAILROAD.—An extra train will also leave East Millstone for New-Brunswick at [illegible] P. M., allowing passengers to take the Philadelphia, and extra trains for New-York, [illegible]
J. W. WOODRUFF, Ass't Supt. N. J. R. R.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by those Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the car-load and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from those points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.
May [illegible], 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.
Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.
Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:20 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 3 P. M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:45 A. M., and [illegible] P. M., and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, *Assistant Superintendent.*

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, July 1, 1856, a train will leave corner of White and Centre sts., for Croton Falls, at 10 o'clock A. M., as per time-table, connecting with line of *stages for Lake Mahopac.*
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—DISCONTINUANCE OF SUNDAY TRAINS.—After SUNDAY, the 13th inst., no long car will be run over *this road for the transportation of passengers.*
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—"FOSTER, DIXON & Co., have opened an institution at No. 346 Broadway, which will confer incalculable benefit upon the mercantile community. Instruction in WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING is afforded by them in the most substantial, practical and expeditious manner. Never before in one establishment was so much ability united for the purposes of teaching. Mr. DIXON is the most accomplished Penman we ever saw. The other gentlemen of the firm are favorably known, and their extensive acquaintance enables them to render *essential aid to strangers in securing eligible situations.*"—*Courier.*

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK;
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26....1856	Wednesday, May 14....1856
Saturday, May 10....1856	Wednesday, May 28....1856
Saturday, May 24....1856	Wednesday, June 11....1856
Saturday, June 7....1856	Wednesday, June 25....1856
Saturday, June 21....1856	Wednesday, July 9....1856
Saturday, July 5....1856	Wednesday, July 23....1856
Saturday, July 19....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1856
Saturday, Dec. 20....1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $[illegible]; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York....Wednesday, July 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston....Wednesday, July 16.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York....Wednesday, July 23.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston....Wednesday, July 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York....Wednesday, Aug. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston....Wednesday, Aug. 13.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 3, North River.
Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In first cabin, main saloon....$130
In first cabin, lower saloon....$110
In second cabin....$60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No parcels received on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For Passage or Freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail August 9.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage:
First Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 24.
For freight or passage, apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 56 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the Fulton, and sail August 23.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH, Saturday, 12th of July, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
ETNA, Capt Miller. [illegible], Capt. [illegible].
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle wheel,) Capt. Brownless.
Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $110, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage, is invited to visit the ship. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STATE ROOM IN COLLINS' STEAMSHIP BALTIC—To sail July 19.—A passage ticket and a first-rate stateroom, No. 58, for sale. The seller, being prevented from leaving at that time, would dispose of his stateroom. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Daily Times Office.*

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES.—JULY 5.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—Fifty pounds of baggage free. Ten cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Line will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Captain C. S. Boggs, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, E. L. WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.
Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, prepaid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. *Passage and fare, including state room*, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until the 8th day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up of the Male and Female departments of Ward School No. 7, Chrystie-st., Xth Ward. The furniture to be the same style as that now in use in Ward School No. 2, Henry-st., VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. By order of the Board of School Officers of the Xth Ward.
DANIEL SLOTE,
THEODORE WARD,
CHARLES E. PIERCE,
Committee.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received until TUESDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up Primary School No. 22, in Downing-st., IXth Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., to whom indorsed proposals for fitting up Primary School No. 22 may be delivered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interest.
JACOB C. BOGERT,
CHARLES R. WRIGHT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
Committee.
New-York, June 30, 1856.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed "To the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing Schoolhouse No. 34, in Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett sts., according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Clerk's office aforesaid.
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
ANDREW J. CASE,
SANDY HIGGINS,
STEPHEN [illegible],
JOHN [illegible],
Committee.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—See both, and buy the best. THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE contains Twenty-three beautiful Engravings illustrating as many beautiful Tales, Romances, etc. Ready THIS MORNING at all News Depots. Only Four Cents.

BRANCH OF RUDOLPH'S CONFECTIONERY.—The subscribers have opened for the accommodation of their friends and the public, a confectionery, at No. 20 Nassau-st., between Pine and John sts., where gentlemen can be supplied with confectionery, pies, cakes, sandwiches, coffee and liquors of the choicest qualities.
STAUDINGER & WAGEMANN, Confectioners, No. 20 Nassau-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK W. [illegible] and JOHN A. [illegible] against WILLIAM E. ROBINSON and EBENEZER P. ROBINSON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To above named defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 116 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and five dollars and seventy-eight cents, with interest from the 21st day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 8, 1856.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 116 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of May, A. D., 1856.
my29-law6wTh. H. D. TOWNSEND, Pl'ffs' Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER FREAR against J. C. GREEN, C. E. SIMS.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 116 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fourteen cents, with interest from the 3d day of March, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April [illegible], 1856.
H. D. TOWNSEND,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 116 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled was filed with the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1856.
H. D. TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
my29-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER FREAR against BARNET DOCKSTADER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To BARNET DOCKSTADER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 116 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Two hundred and ten dollars and thirty-three cents, with interest from the 2d day of October, 1855, besides the costs of this action and expenses of protest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1855.
H. D. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 116 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1856.
H. D. TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiff.
my29-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THE WORKINGMAN'S ACCUMULATING FUND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION against JOHN P. DONALDSON, ISAAC P. BALDWIN, AND ANDREW SIMPSON.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 14, 1856.
POMEROY & JENKS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1856. POMEROY & JENKS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my22-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THOMAS D. SHERWOOD against WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, AMELIA M., his wife, and WILLIAM T. SWEET.—Summons for relief. To the above named defendants or to either of them: you are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1856.
JNO. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint above referred to was filed in said Clerk's office, May 24, 1856. JNO. D. SHERWOOD.
je12-law6wTh*

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—To all persons interested in the estate of LUCINDA MORE, late of the town of Ramapo, in the County of Rockland, New-York, deceased, as heirs, next of kin or creditors, send greeting:—You and each of you are hereby cited personally to appear before our Surrogate of the County of Rockland, at his Office in the town of Clarkstown, on the first day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the accounts of JOHN A. JOHNSON and FREDERICK VAN ORDEN, as Executors of said deceased.
Witness the seal of the Surrogate's Court of said County, and the signature of the said Surrogate at Clarkstown aforesaid, this 25th day of February, A. D., 1856.
ap23-law7mTh* EDWARD PYE, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JONATHAN D. STEELE, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1856.
GEORGE S. ROBBINS, JONATHAN D. STEELE, Administrators.
CATHARINE H. RICHARDS, Administratrix.
mh20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID D. BRADFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the Office of HIRAM RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1856.
HIRAM RAYNOR, Administrator,
MARY ANNE LUCAS, Administratrix.
my1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LEONARD R. [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 5 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next. Dated, April 30, 1856. SAMUEL C. WILDMAN, Administrator.
my1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HALL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of WILLIAM L. BAKER, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated Jan. [illegible], 1856.
SUSAN M. HALL, WILLIAM L. BAKER, Administrators.
ja17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John T. Tuttle, M. D., No. 216 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1855.
JOHN T. TUTTLE, M. D., HENRY B. FRENCH, Executors.
ja3-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. HAMILTON, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHARLES JUDSON, Esq., No. 129 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated New-York, March 6, 1856.
[illegible] PATTEN, Executrix.
mh6-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GILLESPIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Spruce-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1856.
JAMES E. GILLESPIE, Administrator.
jy3-law6mTh

COAL.

LEHIGH COAL AT ELIZABETHPORT, NEW-JERSEY.—A direct railroad communication has recently been opened from the Lehigh coal region, to the waters of New-York Bay at Elizabethport, New-Jersey. This is the nearest shipping point which has yet been attained from the coal deposits of Pennsylvania, to the great markets of New-York and New-England. Formerly, and before the present inland route was opened, the dealers in this City obtained their Lehigh coal from Bristol, Pennsylvania, at a distance of more than 100 miles, and at a freight of about $1 50 per ton. Now, it can be had by an inland water navigation of 12 miles and at a freight of about [illegible] per ton. [illegible]
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York, 57 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, 56 State-st., Boston.

COAL.—I am now delivering the best quality of Peach Orchard red-ash, stove or egg-size coal, well screened, at [illegible] per ton. Also, the best white-ash, [illegible]. Weight guaranteed [illegible]. Persons about laying in their Winter supply will find it to their advantage to call at my yard, [illegible]
JOHN MACDONALD.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

National Convention of Cigar-makers.

A Convention of cigar-makers, purporting to represent the trade in all portions of the Union, met yesterday at No. 149 Bowery, for the purpose of organizing, harmonizing the conflicting interests of the business, and taking some action as to the existing apprentice system and Senator James' new Tariff bill. There were about fifty delegates in attendance. The following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT.
GEO. H. ZIMMERMAN, of Maryland.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
George Naylor and Michael H. Kirby, of New-York.
SECRETARIES.
D. Bitter, of Pennsylvania; Frederick Walker, of New-York, and Geo. Boers, of Louisiana.

A motion by Mr. Dosking, of Pennsylvania, to the effect that each State shall henceforth regulate its own scale of prices, was passed.

The Convention adjourned till Thursday, at 10 A. M., when the question as to the advisability of opposing the Tariff bill proposed by Senator James will be fully discussed.

The Slaver Braman.

Mr. Josepho Pedro da Cunha, who has been under examination several days before U. S. Commissioner Morton, on a charge of being engaged in fitting out the brig Braman as a slaver, was yesterday committed and held to bail in the sum of $[illegible]. Of this amount, $[illegible] was to answer upon the criminal charge of being engaged in the slave-trade, and $[illegible] upon a civil commitment for assisting to fit out a vessel.

Advertisements of excursions by numerous Railroads, and the recurrence every half second of the explosion of a loose or two of Chinese fire crackers, remind us that to-morrow will be the Fourth of July. Let everybody put on a clean shirt and be patriotic.

The Councilmen Committee on Fourth of July completed their arrangements yesterday. They promise a good Fourth. The Aldermen Committee still refuse to join them, and say they will refuse to sign the bills.

[Advertisement.]

PIC-NIC EXCURSIONS.
TRAVELERS AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, as a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery and kindred disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, [illegible] the Alabama, and other Western and Southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the otherwise disturbing influence of the varieties of the universal fluid encountered on a journey. Nor is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with at country hotels, are no less pernicious than the changes of water; and, therefore, the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while traveling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

The Only a Humbug!—Says the envious but old fogy rival. [illegible] at Messrs. [illegible] & Dinger's Brown stone Store, Nos. 264 and 266 [illegible] avenue, is a [illegible] humbug. Well, we will admit it is a Humbug to the comprehension of those who prefer to retain their stock on hand year after year, rather than sell it at less than cost, thereby paying a yearly [illegible] on their superfluous stock until it becomes utterly valueless, when instead of submitting to a loss of 20 [illegible], before the styles become obsolete, they do not [illegible] realize 5 per cent. on the original cost. This [illegible] the course pursued by Messrs. [illegible] & Dinger, [illegible] of which, are the stupendous Humbug—such [illegible] every day.

[illegible] reduced from [illegible] to [illegible].
[illegible] reduced from [illegible] to [illegible].
[illegible] reduced from [illegible] to [illegible].
[illegible] de Laines reduced from [illegible] to [illegible].
[illegible] Jaconets reduced from [illegible] to [illegible].
[illegible] Ginghams, choice colors, reduced to [illegible].
[illegible] Prints reduced from 1s. to 6d.
[illegible] and Domestic Goods reduced 25 per cent. [illegible] speedy sale.

[illegible] inducements before them we are not surprised the ladies exclaim

Vive la Humbug.
Vive la Brownstone Store.

[illegible] for thirty days from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] of Medicine and Pharmacy—[illegible] of the Art of Healing.—My [illegible] that I cure Consumption, in all its [illegible] in any other disease. Therefore, I [illegible] all Consumptives, but particularly those [illegible] all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. Mason, M. D.,
[illegible]-place, New-York, (first street east of [illegible]), between Fourth and Eighth streets. [illegible] from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for [illegible]; from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, [illegible]. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 12 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Clothing Warehouse,
[illegible] 60 Fulton-street.

[illegible] Summer Suits .... [illegible]
[illegible] Suits .... [illegible]
[illegible] Coats .... [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

The Busy Season.—For specimens of the busy season call at No. 212 Broadway, and see those splendid hats to sell. Knox's great emporium is the place to procure an elegant Summer hat. We have never seen hats go off so fast during a high wind on the Battery as they do at No. 212 Broadway. Knocks on the head are a very different thing from Knox. The one brings you down, but the other makes you look up.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—This popular and flourishing place of amusement is now having a great run with the new National Drama of the "Battle of Brandywine." The house is crowded every night to overflowing, and the piece is received with the most enthusiastic applause. To-night it will be repeated with the Pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler" and Farce of my "Neighbor's Wife."

[Advertisement.]

Heard of every where, and to be found only at Charles Heard & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street. The most magnificent and richest stock of Silks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Tissues, Muslins and every description of Dry Goods, to be found in New-York. They sell the most beautiful Bareges and Brilliantes at one shilling per yard, and, with them, cheapness is not only a matter of price, but, at the same time, of style and durability.

[Advertisement.]

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The reason why you can always get fitted with good shirts at McLaughlin's is, that he manufactures them expressly for custom-trade; and is thus enabled to sell the best goods at the lowest prices. His store is No. 300 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]

Crystal Palace.—This magnificent structure will, as usual, be open to the public on the Fourth of July. It contains many things, curious and wonderful. Gallait's great work, "The Descent from the Cross," has just been put on exhibition, and is alone worth the price of admission.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Portable Gas Works Co.—To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on [illegible] page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Webster once said that the reveille of the British drum welcomed morning in all regions. Equally universal is the presence of this potent remedy for diseases of the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the minor secretive organs. Its praise is written in all languages.

[Advertisement.]

Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway.—This unequaled collection of Paintings will be open to the public as usual on the Fourth of July. The rooms are cool and delightful, and the Gallery now contains over 250 works of Art. It is the best place to visit in the City.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies, by enclosing $1 to Dr. Duponco, Broadway Post Office, New-York, can have Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills sent by return of mail to any part of the City or country. Sold also by C. H. Ring, Barnes & Park, A. B. & D. Sands, Hall, Ruckel & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. Fowler, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Galleries, Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, open July 4. Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.

The commencement exercises at this Institute took place last evening. The Chapel was crowded to excess, principally with ladies, long before the hour named for the exercises to commence, and hundreds were compelled to leave unable to gain admittance.

The graduating class,—26 young ladies, dressed in white, occupied the seats near the platform, and the other classes of the school occupied the front seats in the gallery. The exercises were, prayer by Rev. Dr. Vinton, after which the reports of the different departments were read, reading of compositions, interspersed with singing by the young ladies of the school.

The Committees reported the course of studies and proficiency of the pupils highly satisfactory. At the close the President, Mr. Stanton, addressed the graduating class, and presented each with Diplomas, as follows:

Miss Anna C. Craig.
Miss Maria B. Craig.
Miss Martha H. Anthony.
Miss Mary S. Griffith.
Miss Eleanor Enfield.
Miss Anna McLane.
Miss Emily Bulkley.
Miss Ellen Underhill.
Miss Margaret Eddy.
Miss Mary Taylor.
Miss Maria Fairchild.
Miss Helen Hunter.
Miss Mary B. Young.
Miss Mary N. Sears.
Miss Mary J. Stevens.
Miss Mary Field.
Miss Maria Gravis.
Miss Victoria Robinson.
Miss Helen C. Wyman.
Miss Laura Fowler.
Miss Mary Stratton.
Miss Mary Hathaway.
Miss Isabella Jones.

Several compositions were read during the evening, which were well received and exhibited a considerable degree of culture.

The exercises closed with the Benediction by Rev. Dr. Ferris, of the Rutger's Female Institute.

Political.

The Seventeenth Ward "Rocky Mountain Club," (Green Point, Brooklyn,) was organized Tuesday evening, by the election of the following officers:

President—C. Perry.
Vice-Presidents—Wm. Boch, C. Willard.
Corresponding Secretary—J. B. Griffin.
Recording Secretary—R. H. Altaire.

Spirited addresses were made by E. H. Huntley and Wm. H. Gale, Esqs., and J. B. Davis.

The meeting resolved itself into "The Young Men's Rocky Mountain Club of the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn," and adjourned for one week to complete an organization for the campaign.

A Fillmore and Donelson Club was organized in the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, Monday evening, by electing the following officers:

President—Thomas Boulon.
Vice-Presidents—R. S. Douglass, F. B. Brown, Jas. K. Raymond.
Secretary—S. F. Coggswell.
Executive Committee—M. K. Dennison, G. B. Weeks, Gordon Searing, A. Herder.

The Seventh Ward Fillmore and Donelson Club are making arrangements to erect a building 25 by 50 feet, on Franklin avenue, near Willoughby-street, in which to hold their meetings.

The Republican Committee of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, (Green Point,) held a ratification meeting at Union Hall Tuesday evening, to respond to the nomination of the People's Convention at Philadelphia June 17. Chauncey Perry, Esq., President. A series of strong and earnest resolutions were adopted, and speeches made by Wm. H. Gale, J. P. Davis, and others.

School Anniversary.

The fifth anniversary of Mr. Metcalf's Grecian Edifice Academy took place last evening in Rev. E. S. Porter's Church, Fourth-street, Brooklyn, E. D. There was a large attendance. The exercises, particularly those in composition, were very creditable. "Memories of Home," by Mrs. Emily C. Colston, one of the graduates, was received with great favor.

Talented compositions by the Misses Hasbrouck, Van Dyck, Lynch, Keith, Berry and Metcalf were also read.

After the exercises the pupils assembled at the residence of the Principal, where they enjoyed themselves for some time.

The National Anniversary in Brooklyn.

The Common Council Committee have made as extensive preparations to celebrate this day as the means placed under their control permit. A National Salute will be fired at sunrise, and the bells of the city will be rung at sunrise, noon and sunset. Fireworks will be let off in the evening on Fort Greene, and in the Eastern District, corner of South Second and Fifth streets, and a band of music will be in attendance at each place.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a stable owned by Samuel Duall, in the rear of Powers near Bergen-street, which was soon destroyed, and from this the fire spread to the following property: stable owned by Wm. Mathews, loss $250, insured; wash house owned by E. J. Lipsell, loss $250, insured in the Atlantic Insurance Company; a stable owned by Mr. Wood, loss $250, insured; a stable owned by Samuel Devely, loss $200, insured; a small dwelling house owned by Mr. Martin, on Bergen-street, loss $1,500, insured for $1,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company; a frame dwelling adjoining, owned by Mr. Parks, was much damaged, loss $800, insured for $600 in the Equitable Insurance Company, of New-York.

The Firemen turned out promptly and rendered efficient assistance.

NEW-JERSEY.

Formation of a Fillmore and Donelson Club.

A meeting of the American Party of Jersey City was held on Tuesday evening, at Commercial Hall. The assemblage filled the Hall, and was very enthusiastic. The meeting organized by calling J. W. Orr to the Chair, and appointing C. H. Winfield Secretary. Stirring speeches were then made, by E. O. Perrin, of Tennessee; C. H. Winfield and F. B. Betts, of Jersey City, and others. The "Fillmore and Donelson Union Association of Jersey City" was then formed, with the following officers:

President—Peter D. Vroom; *Vice-Presidents*—S. Davidson, S. L. Condict, L. B. Cobb and I. V. Thurston; *Recording Secretary*—C. H. Winfield; *Corresponding Secretary*—F. H. Ellis; *Treasurer*—J. S. Fox.

City Prison Report.

There were 59 persons committed to the Jersey City Prison, during June, for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	38	Theft	5
Drunk and disorderly	3	Fighting	2
Disorderly	1	Vagrancy	2
Assault	10	Malicious Mischief	1
Insanity	1	Suspicion of Theft	1
Total			59

The nativity of the prisoners is stated as follows: Ireland 40; England 10; Germany 9; United States 4. Total 59.

An orphan girl, named Elvina Ehrenstein, left her home, in Newark, on Monday, and has not since been heard of. It is feared that she has met with foul play.

FALL OF A WHARF IN PHILADELPHIA.

Ten Lives Lost—Search for the Bodies—Great Excitement—Particulars of the Disaster by Eye Witnesses.

From the Bulletin of yesterday.

At an early hour, last evening, the old District of Southwark was thrown into an intense state of excitement, by an accident that happened at Reed-street Wharf, by which a great number of persons were precipitated into the water, and several were drowned.

The scene of the disaster was at Reed-street Wharf, the first below the Navy Yard. This wharf extended out about two hundred feet from the main land, and it was built in three sections. These sections were joined together by bridges that spanned the sluices between the different divisions. The pier thus formed, running so far into the river, was very pleasant as a place of resort after sundown, and it was a favorite lounge for the people residing in the vicinity to spend the evenings during the hot weather we have just passed through.

About 6 o'clock last evening, one of the braces of the pier gave way, and it was secured with ropes, nothing more being thought about it at the time. About 7½ o'clock the outer and the centre sections and the bridge that connected them gave way together with a most tremendous crash, precipitating a great number of persons into the river and forming a scene that baffles description. About 100 feet of the pier was involved in the crash, and it is believed that nearly, if not quite, 200 persons, principally women and children, were upon the portions that gave way.

To add to the terrible character of the disaster, a very large and heavy pair of shears that were used for hoisting heavy weights, and that stood upon the outer section, fell over among the struggling mass of people, but we are assured that no person was struck by them. The sections were filled in with coal ashes and other rubbish, and when the mass gave way those in the midst of the wreck were not only entangled with the crashing timbers, but they were buried beneath the mass of rubbish that poured into the chasm into which they were precipitated. The tide was down at the time, but notwithstanding this fact, there were 27 feet of water at the extremity of the pier.

Those who were not so much involved in the wreck as to be helpless, exerted themselves to the utmost to succor the poor creatures who were struggling in the water; boats were put out from the shore as quickly as possible, and the boats of the United States Receiving ship *Union*, that lay within a few rods of the scene, were speedily manned and performed good service in the work of humanity. A great number of persons were rescued in this way, and it is believed that none were lost except such as were entangled in the timbers, or, to use the words of an actor in the scene, "who were swallowed up in the earth," with which the wharves were filled in.

The excitement that followed the dreadful event can scarcely be described. The news of the disaster, which was much exaggerated, flew like wild-fire through the lower part of the city, and thousands of persons thronged to the scene. The wailing of those whose friends were missing was heart rending, while the anxious inquiries and anguished faces of persons who were searching for those whose fate was still uncertain, excited the liveliest sympathy among the spectators.

The first reports that were circulated greatly exaggerated the real facts of the case. From thirty to fifty lives were reported lost, but after the most careful inquiry we can learn the name of but ten persons who are certainly dead. Their names are as follows:

MISSING.

	Years.		Years.
Harriet Rhinedollar	17	John Harrison	9
John Bills	10	Elizabeth Harrison	5
Sarah Jane Nickles	10	Wilson Wolverton	8
Ann E. Nickles	8	Hester Short	16
Mary McMann	6	Sarah Eliz. Wooters	6½

Of the above two bodies have been recovered as follows:

BODIES RECOVERED.

Harriet Rhinedollar. | Wilson Wolverton.

THE DEAD.

John Bills was the son of Jeremiah Bills, living at No. 15 Marion-street.

Mary McMann was the daughter of Edward McMann, moulder, living in Front-street, below Wharton. Mr. McMann had a son and daughter with him on the pier at the time of the crash. Himself and his son were both badly hurt, and the daughter was lost.

Hester Short was a sister of Police Officer Short. She had been sick for some time, and had left her home, at No. 28 Lancaster-street, for the purpose of getting fresh air. She was accompanied by her niece, Sarah Wooters. Both of them were drowned.

Miss Rhinedollar was the daughter of Samuel Rhinedollar, living at No. 30 Lancaster-street. She was a member of the Wharton-street M. E. Church.

The Harrison children were nieces of Miss Rhinedollar. There father is at present at Norfolk, where he is engaged as fireman on board the United States Surveying Vessel *Walker*. Mrs. Harrison, upon hearing the dreadful intelligence of the loss of her children and her sister, was dreadfully agitated, and she gave birth to twins soon afterwards. She is greatly excited this morning, and strong fears are entertained for her recovery. There are five persons lost from the two adjoining houses, Nos. 28 and 30 Lancaster-street.

The parents of young Wolverton reside in Jarvis-street, between Second and Third.

The Nickles children that are lost, were the children of William Nickles, Wheat-street, above Reed.

STATEMENT OF MR. DALLAS.

Mr. Jacob Dallas, shipwright, residing in the immediate vicinity of the wharf, gives the following statement: About 8 o'clock last evening I was standing on the end of the wharf furthest from shore; I had just looked at my watch, when I heard a noise of children hollowing; looked back and saw the crowd running to get off the wharf; saw that the shears were falling on the wharf, and that the crowd was rushing to clear them; when the crowd was about 50 or 60 feet from the riverward end of the wharf, it cracked and sank, throwing about 100 men, women and children into the water; the wharf cracked and made a roaring noise like thunder, but the people made hardly any noise; heard very little crying; I was thrown into the water when 15 feet or so from the head of the wharf; was taken out by a boat; after which I saved two little girls, aged about 9 and 15; don't know their names; when my hands were full of the little girls, some one called out, "My God, Jake, save that woman;" looked and saw a woman go down within arm's length of me.

Mr. Robert T. Graves, who was also on the wharf, corroborated Mr. D.'s statement. Mr. Graves was thrown into the water when about the middle of the wharf, and, we are informed by Mr. Nickles, saved Mr. N.'s youngest daughter. Both the above individuals place the number of lost at 15 or 20.

THE AFFAIR AS SEEN FROM THE RECEIVING-SHIP UNION.

At an early hour this morning, one of our reporters took a boat and went on board the receiving-ship *Union*, where he received the following from Lieut. Hopkins, commanding officer:

A little after dusk last evening, I was sitting on deck, when I heard a cracking noise from shore; I crossed to that side of the deck and saw that Reed-street wharf, which appeared full of men, women and children, was sinking. The northern portion gave way first, then the southern side, leaving a portion of the outer end still standing. The part which gave way then appeared to rise again and then sink, covering the crowd of people who had fallen into the water. The large shears on the wharf appeared to sway back and forth, and in a few moments fell on the wharf, killing, I have heard, a man in its descent. I immediately ordered out first one boat and then the other, and of course saw nothing more of the affair while the order was being executed.

THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

The disaster occurred just at nightfall. As soon as those who were in danger were rescued efforts were made to recover the bodies of the persons who were still in the water. A number of boats were put in service, and their occupants dragged the river during the entire night. The scene during the night was of the most picturesque and striking character. The light from a number of torches that had been borrowed from the Weccacoe Engine Company, and the glare from a bonfire that was kindled on the pier to light the searchers, brought out the scene with the wreck of the pier, the anxious crowd upon the shore, and the police in strong relief. At daylight a fresh party of searchers, armed with grappling irons and "drags," commenced operations, but until near 9 o'clock their labor was for nothing.

Between eight and nine o'clock, Messrs. William Alexander and John Ramsey, who were in a boat engaged in grappling, brought up upon their hooks a body from a point just below the sluice into which so many were precipitated. A general rush was made toward this spot, and it was sometime before it was known whose body had been recovered; the excitement was meantime most intense. The body proved to be that of Miss Rhinedollar. It was placed upon a settee and conveyed to the residence of her father in Lancaster-street. Coroner Delavau was in attendance, having been upon the ground during the night. The inquest will probably be commenced this afternoon.

About three quarters of an hour later, the body of young Wolverton was recovered by the same party, at about the same spot. The remains were sent to the residence of the father of the deceased.

The crowd about the wharf was very great during this morning, and the presence of a large police force was necessary to keep the throng off the wreck of the pier.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

It is impossible at this time to give any definite idea of the cause of the accident. The pier, which was built by Messrs. Merrick & Son, was just about being finished. It had the appearance of being very substantially constructed, but from some cause the structure gave way. The front of the first, or easternmost section, seems to have settled, throwing down the shears and the bridge between the eastern and middle sections, and involving the whole of these portions of the fabric in ruins. The wreck, for about one hundred feet, is complete, and all the theories respecting the cause of the accident are merely surmise. The loss to Messrs. Merrick & Son is very serious.

The general impression seems to be that the outer end of the eastern section settled, carrying with it the shears already described. The guys attached to the shears caused the latter to break off near the bottom and fall inwards. We are informed that the workmen employed upon the pier became alarmed during the afternoon at the premonitions of a crash, and refused to continue their labors upon it. It is also stated that the persons upon the pier had been advised to stay off it, as it was unsafe; but they did not heed the caution.

The grappling for the bodies was continued up to 12 o'clock, without any result. A large number of spectators and interested persons remained in the neighborhood of the scene until that time, when nearly every person left the wharf. The search will be resumed this afternoon.

The Buchanan Indorsement of Mr. Fillmore's Speech.

From the Washington Union.

Mr. Fillmore has exposed the disunion character of the Black Republican nomination *with great clearness and boldness. His argument is unanswerable.* The Philadelphia Convention took the first step in the work of disunion. It ignored an entire section of the confederacy, and declared by its action that to be a citizen of a Southern State is a disqualification for President or Vice-President. This is nothing more nor less than undisguised disunion, and we *rejoice* that Mr. Fillmore has raised his voice against so dangerous an experiment upon the strength of our confederation. To this portion of his speech we invite the earnest attention of every lover of his country.

The floor timbers of Genesee Suspension Bridge are all suspended and planks laid down.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, June 28, at the residence of Capt. J. W. Hart, by Rev Heman Bangs, Mr. E. Hopkins and Miss S. C. Darlow.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 1, by Rev. J. Miley, Robert Sherwood, of Baltimore, to Mrs. Elizabeth Schoonmaker, of New-York.

Baltimore papers please copy.

In South Bushwick, on Wednesday, July 2, at the Dutch Reformed Church by Rev. Mr. Himrod, Charles W. Crany, of New-York, to Miss Mary E. Mathews, of the former place.

In Ridgefield, Conn., on Tuesday, July 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Friend W. Smith, William H. Taylor, of New-York, to Miss Sarah E. Benedict, eldest daughter of Mr. William N. Benedict, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 2, Ralph Domenus, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 200 West 24th-st. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 2, at the residence of his parents, No. 6½ West Washington-place, of consumption, Joseph B. Whittemore, in the 19th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Amity-st. Baptist Church, (Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D.) this day, (Thursday) at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of his parents and members of the Church and congregation, are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 2, after a lingering illness, Miss Mary E. Flanagan, aged 25 years and 10 months.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her step-father, Daniel O'Keefe, No. 126 8th-st., near 6th av.

In North Belleville, N. J., of cancer, William Sanderson, in the 62d year of his age.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 2, suddenly, Rev. Cornelius Cornell Van Arsdale, D. D.

His remains will be brought to this City for interment, and the funeral will take place from the residence of W. K. Schenck, No. 47 Bank st., notice of which will be given hereafter.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..July 2.

$9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90, ex interest	94	100	Reading R. R. b3	93
9,000	Vir. St. 6s, ex. in.	93½	140	do. s3	92¾
10,000	Vir. St. 6s, trnsble.	[illegible]	100	do. s10	92¾
11,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75..90	85	100	do. b10	93
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s.	100½	650	do.	93
2,000	E. RR. Bs. '75	[illegible]	100	do. ....s'd	93
2,000	E. RR. C. Bs. '71	87	200	do. b60	93⅜
10,000	H. RR. 1st Mo. b60	84½	50	Mich. Cen. R.R. b60	98⅜
1,000	H. RR. 2d Mo.	75	25	do.	98
17,000	Il. C. RR. Bs.	90	50	do.	98¼
1,000	Il. Fr. B. w. p.	[illegible]	5	Sixth-av. R.R.	98
10	Ohio L. & T. Co.	96½	5	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	101
225	Penn. Coal Co. b60	103	50	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	68
40	do.	103	350	N. Y. Cen. R.R. b60	92½
250	Cumb. Coal Co.	23⅜	200	do. s3	92½
200	do. b3	23⅜	1100	do. s5	92⅜
100	do. b60	23⅜	100	do. s60	92
100	Harlem Railroad	17½	110	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.R.	98½
2000	Erie Railroad s3	62½	500	do. b60	98⅜
1000	do.	62¾	750	do. s3	98⅛
200	do. b30	62½	20	Panama Railroad	101½
200	do. b3	62⅜	160	Gal. & Chic. R.	114½
100	do. s60	61⅞	100	do. b60	115
50	do. b30	62½	100	do.	114½
50	do.	62¾	2400	Clev. & Tol. R.	78
150	do. b60	62⅞	40	do.	78½
500	do. s3	62	800	do. b60	78⅞
400	do.	62½	200	do. b30	78½
250	do. b10	62½	400	do. s10	78
550	do. b60	62⅞	1000	do. b60	78½
200	do. s15	62⅜	200	Chic. & Rock I. R.	92¾
200	do. b3	62¼	150	do. b60	93
40	Harlem R. R. prfd.	45	110	do. b3	93
200	Hud. Riv. R. R.	35½	110	do. b60	93⅜
100	do.	35⅝	20	do.	93
200	do. b60	35⅞	100	do. s60	93
			20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	83

WEDNESDAY, July 2—P. M.

The news from Europe, given in our last, favorably affected Breadstuffs to-day. Flour generally advanced 10c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.; Corn, 1c. @2c.; and Oats ½c.@1c. ℔ bushel. The demand was animated, mainly for export. No improvement occurred in Cotton. Pork rose 12½c.@25c. ℔ bbl., with limited receipts and good inquiry. Freights were but moderately active as before quoted, pending the arrival of the European mails.

Although the favorable English news of yesterday was fully confirmed, and even strengthened by the telegraphic summary from the *Canada* at Halifax, the Stock Market to-day was less buoyant than earlier in the week, and prices left off ½ @¾ ℔ cent. weaker than on Tuesday. There was considerable realizing on Erie at the Brokers' Board after the rapid advance of about 4 ℔ cent. in the same number of days, and a rumor was afloat in the afternoon that a large additional amount had been privately sold, or the contracts for it settled at an upward rate. Of the truth of this, however, there is much doubt. The Stock in the forenoon opened at 62¼, and sold down to 61¾ at the Second Board, and then recovered to 61⅞@61¾ ℔ cent. The registered sales of the day amount to 9,000 shares, of which 1,500 shares were done below 62 ℔ cent. The remainder of the list at 62@62½@62¾. The other Road Stocks were a fraction weaker, except Panama, which was done at 101 buyer 60 days ex dividend, equal to 107 ℔ cent. with the dividend. Illinois Central Bonds sold at 89¾ at the close. Missouri State Sixes 86@86¼ ex dividend. Virginia's 93¾, and Tennessees 94. The demand for Eries of 1875 and 1871 continues good. The former touched 95; the latter, 87. The 1871s are considered a good purchase in anticipation of a demand for the Sinking Fund as soon as the regular Sinking Fund issue of 1875 touches par. The Commissioners of the Fund will have them to buy the cheaper issue.

There is a freer offering of mercantile paper, in some quarters, to-day, at 7 ℔ cent., and prime outside lists have been tendered to the Banks at this rate by the Bill Brokers, 90 days to 4 months to run. There is more employment for money in the Produce trade, induced by the active export demand at rising prices for Grain and Flour. Demand loans continue easy at 6 ℔ cent. Foreign Bills are firm. The Sub-Treasury paid $340,000 on account of Federal Interest to-day, and $44,985 in the regular way. The receipts from Customs, &c., were $168,075. Regular balance, this afternoon, $6,091,121.

The Ohio Central Road Company are now paying, through Messrs. Atwood & Co., the mortgage interest on their Bonds which fell due in course on the 1st of May. The Peru and Indianapolis Company have renewed payment in full, through Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. We understand that some efforts are being made by Col. Fremont and others, to intercede for the honor of the California State interest, due 1st July, which the faithless bankers of the State have, as on a former occasion, failed to remit in season. The difficulty is—as it happened with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., two years ago—to know whether the State, after having once provided the means, would promptly respond to advances made in such an emergency by a third party.

The New-York Central Company having paid off $714,323 of the Funded Debt of the old separate Companies comprising the consolidation, now propose to renew $500,000 of the amount in a twenty-year seven ℔ cent. Stock, Coupon Bonds, interest in August and February, with a pledged sinking fund of 3 ℔ cent. per annum. Proposals are invited until 17th July (noon,) to be addressed to the Treasurer of the Company in Albany.

The United States Treasury held subject to a draft, in its various depositories at the close of June, the total sum of $20,609,344, of which there was held

At New-York	$7,901,780
At Philadelphia	4,984,167
At New-Orleans	1,859,981
At Boston	2,859,196
At San Francisco	1,794,598
At St. Louis	1,156,858
Miscellaneous	781,778
Total	$20,609,344

The holders of the Sacramento City Bonds due and payable in New-York, July 1, 1856, are requested to meet at Delmonico's, corner Beaver and South William streets, on July 3, at 3 P. M., to take some action for collection of said Bonds.

The New-York Stock Exchange Board will remove after the 4th of July vacation to their new and commodious room on Beaver-street, entrance from No. 58 Beaver-street, and one from No. 27 William-street. It is on the second floor, and in dimensions and form, as well as convenience of arrangement, is certainly a very good improvement upon the present quarters of the Board at the top of the Corn Exchange building, and is far more consistent with the numerical force and amount of business of the association. It may, perhaps, be objected to by some few parties who favor the closest privacy in stock dealings, because it is so very accessible from the street as to be almost within the hearing of the "outsiders," but after all it is questionable whether the Brokers are the gainers by excluding the lobby under any circumstances. In Paris, the Bourse is public to the lobby speculators and other buyers, though every transaction, to be regular or legal, must pass through an *Agent de Change*, or a licensed Stock Broker, under a heavy penalty for private transactions.

The July coupons on the County Bonds of Muskingum County, Ohio, are being paid by Atwood & Co. We mention the fact, as the miscarriage of the county remittance, which was duly posted on the 25th ult., caused some inquiry to be made yesterday as to the place of payment.

The steamship *America*, for Liverpool from Boston to-day, carried out in Gold $1,079,000.

The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company have made a half-yearly dividend of 10 ℔ cent., and the Market Fire Insurance Company a half-yearly dividend of 10 ℔ cent.

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

We understand that Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. are advised by telegraph this afternoon, that three of the robbers of their Express from Dubuque last Winter, of $50,000 in Gold belonging to the Government, have been convicted by the Court at Detroit, and that this makes valid their attachments on certain property in Massachusetts, believed to have been purchased by the convicts with their ill-gotten treasure. As a singular coincidence, it may also be mentioned that the same firm of expressmen were this afternoon advised of the rescue from the bottom of Lake Erie of their iron chest, lost on the steamer *Atlantic* three years ago, and containing $5,000 in gold and a large amount of other valuables.

The Bonds of the Mad River and Lake Erie Road, which fell due and were not paid yesterday, amount to $200,000. They are held principally by the shareholders of the Road, and being the remainder of the original or first mortgage, are to be extended from two to five years in their present shape, in preference to forcing the sale of a sufficient amount of third mortgages to pay off the principal. This is the explanation which we have from a well advised source to-day.

It was stated in the Street, this afternoon, that one or two speculators in Erie, against the late rise, were unable to make good their differences to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 2—6 P. M.

Flour Market firm, with a good demand for good grades. Sales 2,000 bbls. at $4 50 for Common Michigan; $6 75 for Extra Sound do.; $6 75@$6 for choice Southern Ohio; $6 12@$6 50 for extra do. and Canadian, and $6 for extra Wisconsin. Wheat wanted. Good parcels in light supply. Sales 9,000 bushels, at $1 for inferior Red Indiana; $1 37 for White Canadian; $1 29 bid for Milwaukee Club, and $1 19 for Chicago Spring. Corn opened actively. Sales 65,000 bushels at 41c.@41½c., in store, and 42c. delivered. Prices closed after receipt of the *Canada's* news, at 43c. Oats firm at 33c. Rye dull. Whisky 29c. *Canal Freights* unchanged. *Receipts for the 24 hours up to noon to-day*—3,679 bbls. Flour; 25,825 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—42,881 bushels Wheat; 25,109 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 2—6 P. M.

Wheat market steady, with a good speculative and milling demand. Sales 24,000 bushels White Canadian, at $1 50 for fair descriptions. Corn dull. Sales 8,600 bushels, at 49c. *Lake Imports to-day*—600 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,300 bbls. Flour; 62,500 bushels Wheat; 28,000 bushels Corn, 3,100 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 2.

Wheat firm, with an upward tendency; sales at $1 08. Shipments to Ogdensburg, 8,000 bushels. Corn advanced 1c.; sales at 43c. Shipments to Buffalo, 72,500 bushels, and to Kingston, 12,500 bushels. Pork firm.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 1.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	58,237,000
Specie	3,641,000
Amount due from other Banks	6,068,000
Amount due to other Banks	5,805,000
Deposits	15,452,400
Circulation	6,620,000

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Wednesday*—*First Board*—$1,000 City Railroad 6s, 90; $500 do., P. R. R., 90; $200 City 6s, 90; $1,000 Morris Canal 6s, 73½; $4,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 1st mort., 94½; $1,000 Pennsy. 5s, 82; $500 do., C. & P., 82; $3,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 60; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 72½; $144 do., 73; $1,300 Lehigh 6s, 75, 93; 366 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31; 100 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 45; 14 do., C. & P., 45; 67 Harrisburg Railroad, 54; 400 Long Island Railroad, 14; 100 do., 14½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation, 20¼; 4 Morris Canal Pref., 102; 64 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 9 Union Canal, 10½; 4 Reading Railroad, 46½; 100 Morris Canal, 15; 20 Mechanics' Bank, 29. *Between Boards*—$500 City Railroad 6s, 94½; $1,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 87; 20 Reading Railroad, 46½; 20 Girard Bank, 11½. *Second Board*—$1,000 City 6s, New, 96; $1,000 Morris Canal Bonds, 79½; $6,000 City Railroad 6s, 91; $1,000 W. and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 73; 100 Beaver Mead. Railroad, 58½; 1 Lehigh Scrip, 64½; 100 Little Schuyl. R. R., 45; 100 Long Island Railroad, 14½; 100 do., 14½; 550 Schuyl. Navig. Pref., 31½; 1050 New-Granada, ½; 25 Elmira Railroad, 28¾; 25 Lehigh Navigation, 74½; 22 Union Canal, 10½. *After Board*—150 Morris Canal, 15¾; 200 New-Granada Mining Co., ½. *Closing Prices*—United States 6s, '68, 115½; Philadelphia 6s, 90½@91; Philadelphia 6s, New, 97½@97¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 81¾@82; Reading Railroad, 46¾@46⅞; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 84½@85; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 90½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47@47½; Morris Canal, 15¾@15⅞; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20¾@21; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½@31¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@[illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira R. 7s, 1st Mt., 71½@72; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d Mortgage, 52½@53½; Long Island R., 14½@14¾; Vicksburg R. R., 5@6; Girard Bank, 11½@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Can., 10¼@10½; New Creek, 1⅛@1¼.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—A. Hardie, Richard Higgins, J. S. Milford, E. W. Atwood, Wm. Godsey, Mrs. Hening, Mrs. J. Morgan, Miss Williams, Mrs. H. Haley, John Cannon, Edward M. Geachy, S. C. Hawkins, Mrs Skiff and servant, Mrs. Gustave Skiff, lady, child and servant, Arthur Skiff, Eugene Skiff, Henry Skiff and servant, Mrs. Brown, A. E. Goodall, lady and 3 children, William Von Sachs, E. Holmes, D. A. Taylor and son, and 18 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Canada, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Dr. Warren, lady, 2 children and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Devine, Miss Damon, Mrs. Hamilton, child and servant; Mlle. Giles, Miss Finley, Miss Stewart, Mlle. Fleury, Mlle. Neven, Mrs. Milledge, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Dr. Beale, Miss Holland, Mr. Stocks, Capt. Robinson, Dr. Stone, Major Robinson, Mr. Nelson and lady, Asst Com'ry Turner and lady, Dr. Packer, Dr. Muffitt, Miss Johnson, Miss Rivers, Dr. Berryman, Dr. Paulding, lady and five children; Rev. W. T. Williams, 2 children and servant; Rev. G. Lansing, lady, two children and servant; Mrs. Farrell, Rev. J. McGregor, Mrs. Johnston, Messrs. Jones, Tiffany, Beck, Stone, Newman, Duperie, Fowler, Bohn, Valorus, Hughes, Washburn, Hoyt, Nichols, Barwell, Fuller, Donald, Brown, Seelwager, Deane, Quincey, Kemball, J. P. Quincey, Warren, Clark, Putnam, Odell, Donald, Lane, Grafton, [illegible], Cohen, Isbell, D. Mackay, Newlands, Appleton, Gilmore, Caleb Moore, Darling, Joseph Murphy, Webster, Kavanagh, [illegible], Kelly, Prichard, McNab, Gray, Reid, Miller, McGregor, Allen, Lovitt, Joseph Arnold, Robinson, Johnston, Bateman, Tiffany, Hardy, Pablo.

In ship Southampton, from London and Portsmouth—Miss Jane Puttock, of Brighton, Eng; Miss Jeanett McGlone, Miss Rebecca Hyde, Mrs. Henderson, Rolling Strickland, [illegible], Walter H. Chambers, Walter J. Jackson, [illegible], of London.

In ship Margaret Evans, from London and Portsmouth—F. Grant, lady and 4 children, Mr. Heath, J. Avery, C. Agnell, J. Platt.

In bark F. A. Perley, from Matanzas—Henry White, lady and child, Thos. Boulas, Jas. Carey, Hiram H. Havens, John B. Salmere and son, Rafael Rodriguez, Leandro Rodriguez.

In brig Golden Rule, from Bermuda—R. S. Wood, Geo. Fogge, F. G. Dodwell, W. Lightbourne, C. Pembroke, Mrs. Benjamin A. Williams and daughter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets.... 9 05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 07 | Gov. Island.. 9 58 | Hell Gate.... 11 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Philadelphia, McGowan, Havana, M. O. Roberts; Southerner, Ewen, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Snow Squall, Gerrard, San Francisco, W. C. Annin & Co.; Charter Oak, Carver, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Southampton, Austin, Liverpool, [illegible] & Burgess.

Barks Delegate, Malloy, Jacksonville, Chase & Small; Jasper, Bennett, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Lawrence, Clark, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; H. Trowbridge, Auger, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Johanna Catharine, Van Leen, Cork or Falmouth, Hounbee & Rasin; Diana (Brem.) Husing, London, Stanton & Ruger; Dudbrook, Mills, London, Barclay & Livingston; Clarissa, McBean, Nuevitas Yznaga del Valle & Co.

Brigs Queen Esther, Pendleton, Union Island, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Nancy, Lingley, Montevideo and Falkland Islands, L. B. Gager & Co.; Fannie, Compton, Rio Grande, Wm. Ingalls; Pelear, Flint, Tampico, Shiers & Oliver; Mahon, Hendrickson, Savannah, Dewill & Co.; Rush, Plummer, Gibraltar, Giro & Figueiros; H. Munroe, (Br.) Burk, London, M. K. Gilman; T. M. Mayhew, Hall, Bermuda, W. M. Smith.

Schooner Ocean Bird, Lockhart, Cornwallis, D. R. DeWolf & Co.; B. A. Tutts, Foster, Boston, G. W. Simmons; B. Robinson, Eldridge, Philadelphia, G. H. Smith; Dew Drop, Ruland, St. Kitts, Merrill & Abbott; Jesse Smith, Furman, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Roseanna, (Br.) Mumford, Labrador, Boome & Dinwiddie.

Sloops Joseph, Hodges, Hartford, J. H. Havens; W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Bristol, master; Wilson, Buckingham, Newport, master.

Propeller Middlesex, Lowe, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Ship Southampton (packet,) Pratt, London and Portsmouth May 27, with mdse. and 148 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan. June 2, lat. 48 20, lon. 23 17, passed ship Ontario. 3d, lat. 48 25, lon. 14 25, spoke ships Yorktown, hence for London, and Mercury, hence, —. 9th, lat. 45 25, lon. 37 12, passed a black ball ship. 16th, lat. 41 06, lon. 55 42, passed barks Wanderer, of Dublin, and Ferguson, of London. 20th, lat. 40 44, lon. 60 44, passed steamship Ericsson. 28th, lat. 40 40, lon. 66 06, passed ship Pioneer, from Newcastle. June 21, lat. 41 21, lon. 49 36, passed several large icebergs.

Ship Margaret Evans, (packet,) Warner, London and Portsmouth May 22, with mdse. and 146 passengers to E. E. Morgan. June 18, lat. 45 05, lon. 41 30, exchanged signals with Br. ship John and Eleanor, bound E.

Ship Star of the West, (packet,) Woodward, Liverpool May 28, with mdse. and 379 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Has had light westerly winds during the entire passage. Had 1 death and 1 birth. Took a pilot from boat Mary Catharine, No. 6, 29th ult.

Ship Narragansett, (of Providence,) Edwards, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron and 16 passengers to order.

Ship Kate Sweetland, (of Thomaston,) Bartlett, Matanzas 8 ds., in ballast to master. 28th ult., saw a large ship ashore on Carysfort's Reef.

Ship Fanny Forester, (of Boston,) Peterson, Foo-chow-Foo March 15, passed Anjer Apr. 23, with teas, &c., to order.

Ship Albert Gallatin, (packet,) Delano, Liverpool May 25, with mdse. and 87 passengers to C. Grinnell.

Ship Lochiel, (Br.) Reorn, Tralee May 23, in ballast, with 340 passengers to A. Leary. 18th ult., lat. 42 32, lon. 49 30, saw several icebergs.

Bark Harriet Spalding, (of Rockland,) Spalding, Gottenburg 34 ds., with iron to W. H. Newman & Co.—vessel to R. W. Trundy. June 13, lat. 44 30, lon. 46 30, saw a large iceberg. June 14, lat. 43 30, lon. 49 30, saw another large iceberg.

Bark Lilian, (of Salem,) Linchan, Havana June 23, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Victress, (Br.) Keenan, Malaga May 23, with lead and salt to order—vessel to master.

Bark Louisa Kilham, (of Boston,) White, Cienfuegos June 17, with sugar to master—vessel to J. F. Alleard & Co.

Bark George Thomas, (of Quincy, Mass.,) Cutler, Sagua la Grande June 24, with sugar and molasses to M. Taylor & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark F. A. Perley, Liscomb, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Parrotte & Schoverin.

Bark Sappho, (Br.) McKellar, Bahia 38 ds., with coffee to Naylor, Johnson & Co.

Brig Gladiator, (Br.) Hueston, St. Jago de Cuba 12 ds., with sugar to J. B. Whitney & Co.

Brig Walhonding, Peckner, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. M. Smith & Co.

Brig Eliza Jane, Quade, (late Blakeman,) Havana June 20, with sugar to Peck & Lyman. Died, June 22, lat. 26 30, lon. 79 45, Capt. Blakeman, of New-York. 25th, lat. 31 54, lon. 78 02, James Conn, seaman, of Massachusetts, and Francis Antonio Gregorio, seaman, of Portugal. Both died of yellow fever. The E. J. has one man remaining sick with the same disease.

Brig Inola, (of Boston,) Griffin, Cardenas June 21, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Golden Rule (Br.) Williams, Bermuda 8 ds., with potatoes to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Bolivar, Small, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Tantamount, ——, Lubec, with laths.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

Propeller Pelican, Aldridge, Providence.

WIND—During the day, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Philadelphia, Havana and New-Orleans; Roanoke, Norfolk, &c. Schr. Alba, Taylor, Savannah.

Below.

Ships Carioca, Heffner, from Tralee; John and Albert, Crewell, Palermo. Bark New-York, Poppe, Bremen.—(By pilot boat Mary and Catharine.)

Memoranda.

A telegraph dispatch received by Elwood Walter, Esq., this day, (3d,) dated at Quebec, July 1, says: The ship Marchioness, of Queensbury, Capt. Bredrick, ashore on Bick Haven, discharged her pilot.

Spoken, &c.

June 2, lat. 12 08 S., lon. 36 36, U. S. frigate Portland, steering S.

June 22, lat. 42 30, lon. 58 10, bark Windward, of Wiscasset, bound E.

June 24, lat. 36 30, lon. 64 26, brig Louville, from Boston for St. Domingo.

June 30, lat. 42 06, lon. 65 46, was seen ship Star of the West, from Liverpool for New-York.

June 27, no lat. lon. 67, ship Manhattan, Carter, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.—(By pilot boat Mary and Catharine.)

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—June 4, Adeline Sprague at Seville; 10th, Sophia Charlotte, at Stockholm; 5th, North America, at Hamburgh; 10th, Germania, at Havre; 17th, steamer Barcelona, at Havre.

Arrived from Boston—18th, Sea Breeze, at Portland.

Arrived from Philadelphia—14th, Achilles, at Scheldt.

Arrived from Baltimore—16th, Horyman, at Deal; 19th, Clara Preble, at Deal.

Arrived from Charleston—16th, Vrow Maria off Dungeness; Hortense at Copenhagen.

Arrived from Richmond—Union, from Newport.

Arrived from Mobile—17th, Wm. Rathbone; 18th, Ottawa at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—13th, S. Brown at Paimboeuf; Argonaut at Genoa; 14th, Susan Hinckle of Bremen; 15th, Victoria at San Sebastian; 18th, Emma Jane at Copenhagen; Wilbur Fisk at Havre.

Sailed for New-York—17th, Zeeritina, Prague, from Shields; Ocean Ranger from Belfast; 18th, Garrick from Liverpool.

Sailed for Alexandria—18th, Carnatic from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—18th, California from Liverpool.

On the 19th, the ship Parliament, from Mobile, had her spars slightly damaged. The Hoomie, for Philadelphia, was run into while at anchor in the river Mersey, and was slightly damaged.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, June 17, barks D. C. Yeaton, from England, ready; Binkley, for New-York, do.; Delia Chapin, ldg.; Cienfuegos, do.; Lamos, do.; Gov. Brown, nearly ready.

At Sagua la Grande, June 26, ship J. C. Humphreys, ldg.; barks John Bird, wtg cargo; J. Cushing, ldg.

At Demarara, June 14, brig Emily Richardson, disg.; schr. Caspian, for St. Jago de Cuba in 4 days.

HOTELS.

Hotel for Sale.—The hotel and premises on the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. The house is nearly new, having been built within the last two years, is three stories high, has a large dining saloon that will accommodate one hundred and fifty persons, all the necessary grounds, barns, stables, &c. The location is very desirable, being immediately opposite the depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and Great Bend is one of the important and regular stopping places on the road, being the junction of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, and New-York and Erie Railroad, to Philadelphia and New-York. For terms and particulars, apply to

SURDAM, REED & CO., No. 130 West-st.

Collins' Hotel.—Foot of Canal-st., New-York, directly opposite Collins line of steamers. This house is most pleasantly located for a fine view of New-York harbor and the Hudson River, and most central for business. Families can be accommodated with suites of rooms; transient or permanent boarders on most reasonable terms. The Hudson River Railroad station is directly opposite, and the daily Albany boats land their passengers within one block, the Erie Railroad is within five minutes' walk, making the house in all respects the most desirable hotel for travelers visiting the City.

BLAKE & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

Sea-View House, Highlands of Neversink.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Residents at the house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment. The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a-day, and be landed direct at the Hotel. J. M. GARDNER, Proprietor.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

Watches and Jewelry.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

JAS. E. TYTLER, No. 300 Broad, near Morris-st.

Extra and Common Meats.—Choice cuts of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS R. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market. Stalls [illegible].